The Courier-Journal.

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PARIS.

Tremendous Effect of Wednesday's Explosion.

The Six Hundred Persons, Many of Them Women, Killed.

REACTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Six Hundred People Killed by Wednesday's Explosion.

LONDON, May 18, 5 A. M.—The Times' special from Paris says: Six hundred persons were killed by the explosion near the Avenue de Trocadero last night. Most of them were women.

Arrested for Extravagance.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A special correspondent telegraphed from Paris last evening, that on Tuesday night the police authorities of Hotel de Ville, with a guard of Franc Tereurs, descended upon Peters' American restaurant, on the Boulevard, and arrested 150 men and women, who were there supping luxuriously. The offense was that this extravagance is not in keeping with the times. Among those arrested were several superior officers of the Commune, whom it had been determined to punish for neglecting duty for pleasure.

The statement that a civil commissary is to accompany each army of the Commune is confirmed. This is done for the purpose of preventing a military dictatorship, which the Commune fears will end in the return of the Imperial dynasty of Napoleon to the throne.

Shells are falling over all parts of the city.

A Counter Revolution Feared.

Great fears are manifested by the Commune authorities of a revolutionary attack upon the Hotel De Ville, and the guards around the building have been doubled.

A reactionary movement is imminent, and it is believed that the explosion formed a part of the conspiracy against the Commune.

Repulse of the Insurgents at Neuilly.

A special from Versailles says: Last night a large body of insurgents advanced from their works, in front of the ramparts of Paris, and attempted to surprise the government forces at Neuilly. They were promptly met by the troops, who were fully aware of their approach, and, after a sharp struggle, were routed by a bayonet charge, and driven back to Paris, leaving behind many of their number dead and wounded.

Effect of the Column's Destruction.

The destruction of the column Vendome by the Commune of Paris creates great indignation in military circles here, and is regarded by soldiers as a direct insult to the army.

Central Club of Women.

The Time's special from Paris says the Commune has resolved to form a Central Club of women, for the purpose of disarming runaways.

The Daily News' special from Paris reports great agitation among the people, and distrust of the Commune grows universal. Arrests are becoming general.

It is supposed the Germans are about to send an ultimatum to the Commune. Heavy columns of troops are near Passy, where a battle is hourly expected.

The Telegraph's special from Versailles says a body of 10,000 insurgents attempted, on Tuesday, to surprise the Government forces at Neuilly, but were repulsed and driven back to their own lines.

It is reported that the Versailles troops have carried the Meutte gate of Paris by storm.

A dispatch from Paris says the number of persons killed by the explosion of a powder magazine in the Avenue du Trocardero, is variously estimated at from 150 to 200. The stock of cartridges, which was immense, and a large amount of neighboring property were destroyed.

Clomart and Brunel, members of the Commune, have been arrested.

The Committee of Safety appeal to the National Guard to secure the triumph of the Commune, and in so doing describe the fearful results which came from their inaction.

Another attack was made on Wednesday on the Versaillist position at Neuilly, but, like the previous day, the assailants were [illegible].

The Communist batteries are to-day bombarding the Versailles works at Chateau [illegible].

The Commune has directed Regault to [illegible] reprisals for all acts of cruelty perpetrated by the Versailles commanders.

VERSAILLES, May 18.—The cannonade of the approaches to Paris continues.

The committee appointed to consider the treaty of peace, by the Assembly, have proposed to the Assembly to exchange the territory of Metz for that stipulated to be ceded to Germany in the vicinity of Belfort.

Prussian Attack Anticipated.

LONDON, May 18.—The Prussians are cutting the fascines between Romey and Mont [illegible] in the department of the Siene et [illegible] are expected to make an attack on [illegible] side of Paris at an early day.

[illegible] Communist's official journal accuses [illegible] of the cartridge explosion on [illegible] Du Traedero, but La Verite de[illegible] that the explosion was solely the [illegible] accident, from the fact that no shells [illegible] Champs du Mars at the time of [illegible]ence.

[illegible] Official Journal, of Versailles, editori[illegible] upon the difficulties in the way of [illegible] a military center against the in[illegible] Paris. The article asserts that [illegible] ment is striving to spare the innocent [illegible] concludes by rebuking those who [illegible] patience in the capturing of the [illegible]

[illegible] Frankfort Treaty Adopted.

[illegible]ILLES, May 18—Evening.—The As[illegible] has adopted the entire treaty signed [illegible]kfort, between France and Germany. [illegible] objected to the proposed terri[illegible] exchange, but was answered by Presi[illegible] Thiers and Gen. Ducrot, who insisted the advantage of retaining and strength[illegible] Belfort.

[illegible] Union of the Germans and Versaillists.

[World's Special.]

[illegible], May 18.—Marshal McMahon has [illegible] upon the German army to aid him, and [illegible] man engineers are now throwing a [illegible] over the Seine to facilitate the passage [illegible] Versailles and German armies. A de[illegible] attack will come from the east and [illegible] mans and French will act together.

[illegible] Very Latest—Movement to Depose Thiers.

[illegible]AILLES, May 18.—Members of the [illegible] in the Assembly desire to depose Thiers. [illegible] offered the succession first to Grevy [illegible] then to McMahon, but both declined. [illegible] Changarnier was subsequently chosen, and [illegible] is now deliberating on the proposition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible] Discussion in the Reichstag.

[illegible] YORK, May 18.—A despatch from Berlin last night, says: There was a stormy discussion in the German Reichstag to-day on [illegible] of members to inquire into the acts [illegible] Government. The Liberals were vehement in demanding this right. This is the conflict between the German Parliament [illegible] the Government since the Reichstag [illegible] session. The Southern members are [illegible]ingly suspicious, and speak their minds [illegible] with energy. The Reichstag sits [illegible] weeks. There will be no Whitsun[illegible] holidays.

European Finances.

[illegible], May 18.—The new Spanish loan [illegible] in the London market.

[illegible] reported that the Turkish Government [illegible] to make a fresh issue of consolidated [illegible] the amount of thirty millions of [illegible]

[illegible] FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

[illegible] May 18—4:30 p. m.—Consols 93⅛. [illegible] easier; '62s 90⅝; old '65s 90; '67s [illegible] 89. The bullion in the Bank of [illegible] has increased £70,000.

[illegible]ORT, May 18.—U. S. coupons of 1862 [illegible]

[illegible]OOL, May 18—Cotton, the market is [illegible] middling uplands 7⅜d; middling Or[illegible] sales of 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 [illegible] for speculation and export. Wheat, [illegible] 11s 5d; spring 11s 4d@11s 6d. Corn, [illegible] 3s. Pork 6ls. Beef 106s 6d. Lard [illegible] 56s.

[illegible] Sunk in the Cumberland.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

[illegible]VILLE, TENN., May 18.—The steamer [illegible] Lumsden, loaded with two hundred hogsheads of tobacco and a large [illegible] of miscellaneous freight, struck a [illegible] above Clarksville, and sunk [illegible]. No lives were lost. [illegible] can be raised.

Several horses have recently died in [illegible] from feeding freely on brewer's [illegible] chemical analysis of which revealed [illegible] strychnine was the destroying [illegible] having been used in the manufac[illegible]

The Land Office Muddle.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

FRANKFORT, May 18.—After carefully going over the whole ground and casting up the figures of the second ballot for Register of the Land Office, the Democratic Executive Committee have decided that it has no jurisdiction in the case. As the figures accurately cast up give the nomination to Grant, and the committee could not act without removing Dawson, it has concluded not to act at all. It has accordingly returned the vote to Colonel Chrisman, requesting him to make it public. Dawson's friends say that he will give no further trouble, but will withdraw at once, so as to relieve the party from embarrassment. But there are those who say that he has known the true state of the case for several days, and who express the opinion that, as he has held on so long, he does not mean to get out of the way unless he is forced to.

RULOFF HANGED.

His Last Hours Upon Earth, and His Launch into Eternity.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A special from Binghamton says: That as further evidence than Ruloff's denial that any confession has been made by him, it may be stated that Root, Sheriff of Tompkins county, was to have the confession, for which Ruloff demanded $5,000, payable to his brother, but that he would make it only by consent of that relative; that consent was asked, but Ruloff's brother answered that he would rather pay $10,000 than receive a single dollar on any such condition, and positively refused to consent. This answer was reported to Ruloff, and he has not yet told Root anything. That gentleman was in his cell at 12:30 this morning, but Ruloff never opened his lips concerning his past misdeeds. He, for a moment, seemed about to talk, saying: "Things about here will be all hurlyburly to-morrow, and I had better do all my talking to-night," but after a few rambling remarks of no consequence, he turned to his dictionaries and renewed his philological labors. His general demeanor is yet unchanged.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 18.—At precisely 11:38 o'clock this morning, Ruloff was hanged in the yard of the Binghamton jail. He died with the same firmness he has exhibited since the hour of his arrest. His last night was somewhat restless and he slept but little. At 6 o'clock this morning he was removed to a room on the second floor of the jail so that he might not see the final preparations. At 10:20 he was requested to present himself to be dressed for the final scene, but he did it himself, declining all assistance. In the meantime those holding permits to enter the yard, about 200 in number, were admitted and placed in order. At 11:20 the condemned man entered the yard, attended by Sheriff Martin, Sheriff Root, of Tompkins, and Deputy Sheriff Brown. The prisoner walked without support under the noose, which having been arranged, Sheriff Martin read the death warrant, which occupied some minutes. Then he asked Ruloff, "Have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not now be carried into effect?" The prisoner answered in his natural voice, "Not anything." The sheriff then asked him if he desired any further delay, and received a negative reply by a shake of the head of the condemned man. All this time the prisoner was standing unsupported, and gave no signs of emotion except a gentle swaying of the body. At 11:35 the signal was given and he was jerked up with tremendous force, but his neck was not broken. The instant the body settled down upon the rope the spectators were horrified by seeing his right hand naturally raised and thrust into the pocket of his pantaloons. There was no other movement, except slight muscular contractions, and after hanging fifteen minutes the heart ceased to beat. Death was by strangulation. Ruloff, in his last interview with his counsel, expressed a wish for the latter to take charge of his body to await the order of his brother. The body was accordingly delivered in a coffin provided by the sheriff.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Proceedings of the Two Assemblies of the Church, North and South.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., May 18.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (South) met in the Dr. Ross church, Huntsville, Ala., this morning, and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. R. S. Dabney, D. D. The Rev. W. W. Hill, of Anchorage, Ky., and Rev. Dr. Plumer, of South Carolina, were nominated for moderator, and the latter elected by a very close vote. The Rev. J. W. Bachman, of Tenn., was elected as tempory clerk, and the assembly adjourned.

This morning the Educational Convention, which has been in session since Monday last, closed its labors. To-day it adopted unanimously an overture to the General Assembly setting forth the principles that guide Presbyterians in reference to education, and asking the Assembly to take action first to secure the liberal support of colleges already in existence; second, to discourage the multiplication of such institutions and concentrate upon them; third, to provide for the receipt of donations for the establishment of a great University at some time in future, and fourth, that the income of such donations be used till then in connection with existing colleges.

[To the Associated Press.]

CHICAGO, May 18.—The Second Assembly of the United Presbyterian church convened at 11 o'clock this forenoon, in the First church, with 326 commissioners, several hundred of whom are not yet in attendance. The Assembly was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Eels, of Cleveland, and continued by singing the 242d hymn. The venerable Rev. Dr. Musgrave, of Philadelphia, then addressed the Throne of Grace, after which the 307th hymn was sung, followed by a sermon for the occasion by Br. J. Backus, retiring Moderator, from Ephesians, chap. 4, v. 16, "From whom the whole body fitly joined together, and compacted by that which every joint supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part, maketh the increase of the body, into the edifying of love." The spirit of the discourse was life and membership of the church not limited to the invisible church. One visible being implied the purpose of said church being the edifying in love and perfection of Christian character with the application to the occasion. The edifice was crowded in every part and rapt attention given to the services.

A large part of the afternoon session was occupied with reading, revising and correcting the report of the Committees on Commissioners. Informal or deficient credentials were so numerous that the Moderator appointed a special committee to examine and report on the sufficiency of commissions at once, so that all qualified delegates might participate in the work of permanent organization. Pending the action of the committee, nominations were made for Moderator of Rev. Geo. L. Prentiss, D. D., of New York, Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D. D., of Philadelphia, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., of Baltimore, Rev. Jas. Ells, D. D., of Cleveland, Rev. Daniel M. Poor, D. D., of Oakland, Cal., and ex-Governor Pollock, of Philadelphia. All but the first two nominees were permitted, at their request, to withdraw their names. In the case of Gov. Pollock the objection was made that, he being a layman, he could not constitutionally serve if elected. Gov. Pollock replied that he did not withdraw on that account. He held himself as qualified, and thought the issue about the eligibility of a layman to be chosen Moderator, would yet have to be adjudicated. Doctor Edwards said that, if that issue was to be sprung on the Assembly, he was ready to meet it and settle it. Dr. Humphrey was elected by a very large majority. He was formerly—for nine years—Pastor of the church in which the Assembly now holds its session. The organization was completed by the choice of Rev. Dr. Allison and Rev. Jos. E. Nassau, as temporary clerks, by acclamation.

The report of the Committee on Arrangements as amended was adopted. It provides for the meeting at 9 o'clock in the morning, with the initial hour assigned to devotional services, the session to close at 12.30 o'clock, reassembling at 2 and adjournment at 5. Resolutions were adopted that it be the first order of the day for to-morrow morning for the standing committees to call for the report of the board; and to refer them to appropriate standing committees; that it be the order of the day to hear the reports of the standing committees on the several boards as follows: Board of Education, Saturday next, at 10½ a. m.; Church Erection, Monday next, at the same hour; the Freedmen, the second order after 10 a. m.; Publication on Tuesday; Home Missions, Wednesday; Ministerial Relief Fund, Thursday, and Foreign Missions on Friday. At 10 a. m. the Assembly adjourned.

Steamer Sunk—No Lives Lost.

NASHVILLE, TENN., May 18.—The steamer John Lumsden, which left here last evening for Cairo, struck the bank during the fog last night, about three miles from Clarksville, and sunk up to her boiler deck. She had aboard a large lot of passengers, two hundred and twenty hogsheads of tobacco, for New Orleans, and a brace of horses for Springfield, Ill. The Burksville left for the wreck this afternoon.

The Banner's special telegraphs from Clarksville that no lives were lost by the sinking of the John Lumsden. The boat can be raised without difficulty. The tobacco and freight is saved in a damaged condition.

A SENATORIAL FARCE.

The Recalcitrant Correspondents Imprisoned Until They Shall Answer.

Only a Bare Majority for the New Treaty.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE RECALCITRANT CORRESPONDENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—After a seven hours' session to-day, the Senate finally passed a resolution committing to the close custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms the two correspondents of the New York Tribune, who made a reply in writing that they would not answer the questions submitted to them by the special committee appointed to investigate the premature publication of the treaty. The recalcitrants were, thereupon, taken to custody, and confined in the Senate Committee Room on Pacific Railroad. It was generally expected that the imprisonment would be limited to the session according to the old practice, but it was continued indefinitely, or until the correspondents shall answer. Public sentiment here seems to be quite unanimous against the action of the Senate, and the proceedings to-day were characterized by many of the older Senators as a ridiculous farce. The debate was quite spicy and spirited, especially that portion in which Senators accused each other of leaking to reporters the secrets of Executive sessions.

PROSPECTS FOR THE NEW TREATY.

The Senate meets to-morrow at ten o'clock, to resume the consideration of the treaty which has been laid aside for the past three days. Those who have taken an interest in the probable result have made something of an informal canvass of the Senate, and report that the treaty has but a small margin above the required two-thirds to stand on, and that this will be reduced as the discussion progresses. Senators do not expect a vote before the latter portion of next week.

ANOTHER OFFICE SEEKER SATISFIED.

The President has rewarded another ex-Congressman, being the sixth he has appointed to office since the 4th of March. To-day he nominated ex-Senator Warner, of Alabama, as Governor of New Mexico. Warner has been in Washington for some time soliciting a place. Ex-Congressman Pile, of St. Louis, was at the same time transferred from the Governorship of New Mexico to the Mission to Venezuela, while James R. Partridge, of Maryland, who is now Minister to Venezuela, was promoted to the Mission to Brazil, vice Blow resigned—a change all round.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Government has received several dispatches lately from army officers and others relative to the condition of Indian affairs, and the general tenor of the various communications seems to be that the policy of bringing a number of Indian delegations to Washington each year will have a decidedly good effect. This is likely to be adopted.

[To the Associated Press.]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Sumner offered the following as an amendment to the Rules: "That all treaties with foreign powers be considered in public and open session, unless submitted on special confidence by the President, or ordered otherwise by a special vote of the Senate."

Mr. Conkling submitted an amendment by adding—"And all other matter heretofore known as Executive business." The amendments were ordered to be printed.

White and Ramsdell were brought into the Senate by the Sergeant-at-Arms. White was brought before the bar of the Senate, and refused to answer the questions relative to his obtaining the copy of the treaty, on the ground that he would thereby compromise his honor, as communications for the press were often given in implied confidence. If he violated it he believed he would make himself infamous in the eyes of his professional associates. He did not obtain the copy of the treaty from any Senator or officer of the Senate. It was not a Senate document. It was printed in folio pages, with a single column on a page, and was printed by the Department of State. Forty or more copies had been printed by the department. He was ready to go before the committee and swear that he did not obtain the copy directly or indirectly from a Senator or officer of the Senate, nor as far as he knew, from any employe thereof.

A lively debate ensued, when Ramsdell, having been sworn, declined to answer the question as to where and from whom he obtained the copy of the treaty, etc., for the reason, it must be apparent to every honorable man, that, having given his solemn promise not to reveal the name of the person from whom it was obtained, it would cause him to forfeit his self-respect and render him infamous in the eyes of his professional associates. He was willing to make oath before the committee or elsewhere that he did not obtain it from a Senator or any officer of the Senate, directly or indirectly. He had no reason to believe the document came from a Senator.

White and Ramsdell were then taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and provided with accomodations in the Room of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The Great Massachusetts Democrat on the Essence of Democracy.

A STRONG LETTER.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

QUINCY, May 6, 1871.

A. Warren Kelsey, Esq:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from you inclosing two extracts from newspapers upon which you request my criticism; and I infer from your letter that you wish to learn my opinion upon the public questions discussed in those articles.

You are quite welcome to know them if you are willing to accept them as simply the speculation of an individual. I represent nobody and do not boast a follower in the world; nor do I know that my notions are shared by any considerable portion of any party.

The people of the United States feel instinctively that they are going wrong, but they are told that it will be dangerous to retrace their steps. They know that the path upon which they have entered is beset with pitfalls; but even a bad pass is better than the precipice. The sweep of reaction is stayed by the dread of revolution. The policy of shrewd Democrats and the duty of good citizens is to dispel this apprehension, no matter how foolish it may seem to them. Short of honor and good faith no sacrifice should be deemed severe which would suffice to lay that haunting spectre. For that reason I deplore the halting, hesitating step with which the Democracy is sneaking up to its inevitable position. For this cause I share your regret at the studious ambiguity which seems to search for a sally-port through which to dodge its destiny. And while I better like the spirit I equally condemn the policy of those who openly proclaim their purpose of revolution. Such indications of sentiment annoy me, simply because they prolong a situation fraught with great danger to the dearest interests of us all. The dominant party can retain a power which has grown too great for the public welfare only by an indefinite extension of the moral conditions of the civil war.

The Republican organization can rally to no cry but a slogan and conquer under no standard but a spear. The party needs strife to insure its success, but good feeling is necessary for good government.

Now the hostility to the Fifteenth amendment is the stock in trade of the fomentors of strife; is it worth gratifying at the risk of permanent subjection?

The South is galled to-day, not by the presence of the amendments to the Constitution, but by the utter absence of the Constitution itself. They feel a Congress which assaults them, but they find no Constitution to protect them.

Is it not silly then to squabble about an amendment which would cease to be obnoxious if it was not detached from its context?

It is quibbling upon a technicality of law and relinquishing the substance of liberty. The Constitution was struck down by the assault upon Sumter, as all constitutions must necessarily fall before the face of the supreme arbitrament of war. It can never be lifted up while war is flagrant. The people will never resign the attitude of hostile vigilance which is the real significance of the present administration, until they know that no one of their war trophies is longer disputed. Then they will gladly resume the habits which they repress, love and the good nature which they repress. What then is the meaning of the grotesque contortions of those who profess a fondness for camels and yet strain so fantastically at this gnat? For the essence of all Democracy is equality—nothing but the equality of all men before the law. Equal and exact justice to every man, and each to share in the government of all. That is the only genuine Democratic doctrine. But who dares face an intelligent people with that testimony upon his lips, and denounce a measure which is too democratic for Democrats only because the enfranchised are black? Surely the Northern Democracy should not be forced into such stupidities by the conscientious scruples of their Southern brethren. Deference is doubtless due to their constitutional qualms, and yet some lenity toward revolutionary processes of amendment might be reasonably expected from supporters of secession. If we can condone the fault, is it too much to ask paroled prisoners of war to pardon it?

No! You have given our cry, "Universal amnesty and universal suffrage." I would only add the constitutional Union of the States. For the old constitution is just as good as it ever was, for South as well as North, in spite of the marks of the mailed hand which must remain upon it for a warning to those that come after us. There is nothing in it now which is not perfectly compatible with the happiness, welfare and liberty of all the people of all the States. It is only the Administration that is at fault, it is the interpretation which is violent. Do you imagine that Thomas Jefferson, do you think that James Madison would say that their old organic frame permits a protective tariff or paper money; authorizes national banks or presidential diplomacy; countenances military tribunals, centralization and the crowning and perfect infamy of the Kuklux bill?

It never was the Constitution which invaded or conquered a State, it is not the Constitution which oppresses the States. It was war—civil war. Close the war, and you restore self-government to the people of the States. If they cannot secure their own peace and happiness, let us look around next year, not for the next President, but for the first dictator.

Now, if you or any other man doubt the soundness of my judgment in this matter, all I ask is a true Democratic administration, and you shall see it for yourself.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Mrs. Fair's Cell Made More Cheerful—"Mamma, Here Comes Your Little Sunlight!"

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

The cell in which Mrs. Fair is confined has been whitened and furnished so that it is much more cheerful and comfortable than when she was first placed there. A bureau and fixed mirror, a stand and three chairs have been added and some rugs have been laid on the stone floor. Still, she complains of the draft through the window, and when a reporter of the Bulletin visited her yesterday, he found the prisoner shivering with cold. Mr. Kelly, the jailer, says that cell is the best one in the prison. It is large and would be comfortable as a cell can be, were it not for the draft through what is at once a ventilator and a window. When Mrs. Fair was first put in the cell persons who visited her observed that the ceiling was completely covered over with large and small wood cuts taken out of the Police Gazette, etc., and pasted to the solid masonry. Immediately over the head of her bed, where she could not look up without seeing it, was a picture representing the hanging of a woman. Some prisoner had relieved the monotony of his days and gratified his morbid taste by covering the ceiling with these atrocious cuts. The jailer has very properly caused every one of them to be removed.

In conversation with Mrs. Fair, the absorbing themes are the recent trial and the present condition and future prospects of her little child. The latter visits her mother every morning and never fails to carry some new or fresh fruit or something which she fancies will please her. Yesterday, when the door was opened to admit her, she exclaimed: "Mamma, here comes your little sunlight."

Mrs. Fair reads but little from either books or newspapers and keeps her bed most of the time. Her mother and physician visit her daily and other visitors are admitted freely who have the proper permits from Sheriff White.

LETTER FROM LEONARD.

He Tells Why He Remains in Chicago.

A friend of P. A. Leonard, who shot his brother-in-law, Dr. Scanland, in Chicago, and whom the Grand Jury failed to indict, has caused to be published in the Omaha (Neb.,) Tribune the following private letter received from him a few days ago:

POSTOFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., May 5, 1871.

MY DEAR CHARLEY: I received your two letters this morning, and have only time to write a word. I should have gone out to Omaha this week, but the newspapers here are howling so over their disappointment in being cheated of the social scandal that a trial would have brought out, that I am determined I will not leave the city for some time yet. I do not wish to go away and incur any suspicion of a desire to avoid any further investigation that may come up. On the contrary, I propose to "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

I am amused at what the papers say, and yet I am indignant that I should not have a trial, for which I was not only willing but anxious, since I feel assured that no petit jury could in justice do otherwise than honorably acquit. It is a complete vindication, anyhow, that twenty-three grand jurors should think my case so clear as to require no indictment even. I am glad, and yet I should like to satisfy even the most skeptical by a thorough and impartial trial. I cannot tell now when I shall go away. I am back in the postoffice, and at work as usual, and shall stay until I get ready to go, and long enough, at any rate, to give another grand jury a chance to take up my case and pass upon it if they choose to do so. But I do not care how they act. The Tribune is a good friend of mine, and so the Times professes to be, although they write very strangely if their professions are true. We are all well. Mrs. Scanland would be glad to visit you I am sure. She told me so when I was out West some time since. Our family all send their regards to you and yours. Very respectfully,

P. A. LEONARD.

The Canal Contracts.

The bids advertised for by Gen. Weitzel for the construction of a masonry and rip-rap low-water dam from the head of Sand Island to the Indiana shore and for the construction of the guide-wall and rock excavation just below the new locks of the canal were opened on Wednesday. The following are the names of the bidders and their bids:

Bids for the construction of a masonry and rip-rap low-water dam from the head of Sand Island to the Indiana shore.

BIDDERS.	Earth excavation, 1,000 cub. yards..	Masonry, 1,650 cub. yards..........	Rip-rap, 5,100 cub. yards........	Total..........
Byrne & McKenzie...	$00 98	$15 00	$3 94	$45,824
M. J. O'Conner......	00 55	15 00	5 00	49,450
Boyle & Roach.......	00 90	9 00	4 25	37,425
J. C. Dennis.........	00 50	15 00	7 00	60,950
J. H. Maddox.........	00 60	14 00	8 00	64,500
Sam'l Black & Co....	00 50	8 50	5 00	40,025
Meyers & Kerr......	00 94	9 44	2 94	31,510
D. Mathison & Co....	00 75	12 50	6 25	53,250
Ferrell & Clark......	00 50	9 50	3 00	31,475

Bids for the Guide Wall and Rock Excavation just below the New Locks of the Louisville and Portland Canal.

BIDDERS.	Earth Excavation, 28,000 cubic yards..........	Rock Excavation, 12,900 cubic yards..........	Masonry, 2,400 cubic yards..........	Stone fillings, 1,600 cubic yards..........	Total.
M. J. O'Conner..	0 60	3 10	14 05	2 00	108,380
Boyle & Roach..	0 90	2 95	8 60	1 50	93,755
H. Y. Cook & Co..	0 75	2 50	12 00	2 00	98,000
S. Black & Co....	0 87	4 50	12 00	1 00	125,680
J. C. Dennis.....	0 70	2 77	14 00	1 50	105,775

The successful bidders on the dam were Ferrell & Clark, of Louisville, and on the guide wall, excavation, &c., Boyle & Roach, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Another Letter-carrier Chewed Up.

A large dog rushed out of a house, near Twelfth and Market streets, yesterday, and made two desperate attempts to bite J. B. Kramer, the letter-carrier, as he was handing in some letters. The animal tore a large piece out of his pants, and ripped the sole from his boot. Fortunately, the teeth did not reach the flesh, or the injuries might have been very serious. Mr. Kramer appeared very cool—much more so than most men under like circumstances. A lady came out and relieved him from suspense by taking the dog away.

Real Estate Sale.

That enterprising firm, S. T. Suit & Co., wholesale whisky dealers, have purchased from H. D. Newcomb, Esq., his old homestead property on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House. The lot is 102 by 200 feet deep. We understand Messrs. Suit & Co. will at once commence the erection of a splendid iron-front building, which will be creditable to them and an ornament to the city. It is reported that the price paid for the lot was $35,000.

The Station-Houses.

The following persons were registered at Clay-street station-house last night: Martha Brown, Keldy Singleton and Maggie Stallord, colored, for quarreling, fighting and making a general disturbance in the neighborhood of Hancock and Main streets; Bridget Holland, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; Joseph Schitzer and Jo. Bennett, peace warrant from City Court.

Murder in the County.

Joseph Braden, who keeps a store 12 miles from the city on the Salt river road, was robbed and murdered yesterday evening by some unknown person. The mere fact, without particulars, came to the city at 3 o'clock this morning, and too late to be investigated.

☞ A fond mother in Kingston, New York, keeps an old-fashioned rocking-chair sitting in a corner as an ornament, because in it she has rocked ten babies, all of whom grew up to be men, and are now living and married.

FORWARD MARCH.

A Platform of Practical Democracy for the Presidential Campaign.

How the Conservatism of the Country May be United Against the Radicals.

VALLANDIGHAM'S ADMONITION.

DAYTON, O., May 18.—The Montgomery county convention met to-day, fifty one persons being present, including a half-dozen curious Republicans. Delegates to the State convention were appointed. Vallandigham, from the committee on resolutions, reported a new Democratic-departure platform, intended for the ground-work of the National platform, to accept the Republican situation, and to apologise for Democratic delinquencies. Vallandingham supplemented the platform with a carefully written speech. The resolutions as follows were prepared by himself

Whereas, The Democratic party of 1871 is made up of men who, previous to and during the late war, as also for a time since, entertained totally different opinions and supported entirely opposite measures as to the question of the issues of those times; and, whereas, it is reasonable to assume that these same men still entertain, to a large extent, their several opinions, and would, if in like circumstances, support again substantially the same measures; and, whereas, a rational toleration among men resolved to unite in a present common purpose does not require a surrender in any particular of former opinions or any acknowledgment of error as to measures heretofore supported,

Resolved, by the Democracy of Montgomery county, first—That, agreeing to disagree in all respects as to the past, we cordially unite upon the living issues of the day, and hereby invite all men of the Republican party who believe now upon the present issues as we believe, to co-operate fully and actually with us on a basis of perfect equality with every member of the Democratic party.

Second—That waiving all difference as to the extraordinary means by which they were brought about, we accept the natural and legitimate results of the war so far as waged for its ostensible purpose to maintain the Union to the constitutional rights and powers of the Federal Government, including the three several amendments de facto to the Constitution recently declared adopted as a settlement in fact of all issues of war, and acquiesce in the same as no longer issues before the country.

Third—That thus burying out of sight all that is of the dead past, namely, the right of secession, slavery, inequality before the law and political inequality; and further, now that reconstruction is complete and representation within the Union is restored to all the States, waiving all questions as to the means by which it was accomplished, we demand that the vital and long established rule of strict construction as proclaimed by the Democratic fathers, accepted by statesmen of all parties previous to the war and embodied in the Tenth amendment to the Constitution, be vigorously applied now to the Constitution as it is, including the three recent amendments above referred to, and insist that these amendments shall not be held as having in any respect altered or modified the original theory and character of the Federal Government as designed and taught by its founders, and repeatedly, in early times, in later times, and at all times affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, but only to have enlarged the powers delegated to it, and to that extent and no more, to have abridged the reserved rights of the States; and that, as thus construed, according to these ancient and well-established rules, the Democratic party pledges itself to the full, faithful, and absolute execution and enforcement of the Constitution as it now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color, or condition.

Fourth—That absolute equality of each and every State in the Union is a fundamental principle of Federal Government, and that no department of that Government has the power to expel a State from the Union or to deprive it, under any pretext whatever, of its several rights therein, including especially the right of full and complete representation in Congress and in the electoral colleges.

Fifth—That we will always cherish and uphold the American system for State and local self-government, for State and local purposes, and a general government for general purposes only, and are unalterably opposed to all attempts at centralization and consolidation of power in the hands of the general government, and more especially when such attempts are in the form of usurpation by any department of that government; and further, that we adhere firmly to the principle of maintaining a perfect independence between the co-ordinate departments of that government, the legislative and Executive, the judicial condemning of all encroachments by one upon the functions of the others.

Sixth—That outside of the fundamental law all legislation is in its nature and purposes temporary and subject to change, modification or repeal at the will of a majority of the people expressed through the law-making power, and that the pretense that any act of Congress not executed and spent, or any legislative policy of a party is an absolute finality, is totally inconsistent with the whole theory of republican government, and that it is the unquestionable right of the people themselves, and through their representatives at each successive election, and in each successive Congress, to judge of what legislation is necessary and proper or appropriate to carry into execution or enforce the constitutional powers, rights and duties of the Federal Government.

Seventh—That as an instance of eminently appropriate legislation under the Fourteenth Amendment, in the name of wisdom, justice and republican government, and to secure universal political rights and equality among both the white and colored people of the United States, to the end that we may have peace at last, we call now, as well on behalf of the North as of the South, upon Congress for universal amnesty.

Eighth—That we are in favor of the payment of the public debt at the earliest practicable moment consistent with moderate taxation; and more effectually to secure and hasten the payment, we demand the strictest honesty and economy in every part of the administration of the government.

Ninth—That we are in favor of such revenue reform as will greatly simplify the manner of and reduce the number of officers engaged in collecting and disbursing the revenue, and largely diminish the now enormous expense to the government, and annoyance and vexation to the people attending the same; and, further, will make the burdens of taxation equal, uniform and just, and no greater than the necessities of the government economically administered shall require.

Tenth—That we are in favor of a searching and adequate reform in the civil service of the government, so as to secure faithfulness, honesty and efficiency in all its branches, and in every officer and appointee connected with it

Eleventh—That we are in favor of a strict revenue tariff, conformed to the theory and principles of all other just and wise tax laws.

Twelfth—That all taxation ought to be based on wealth instead of population, and that every person should be required to contribute to the support of the Government in proportion to the amount and not with reference to the character of his property.

Thirteenth—That specie is the basis of all sound currency, and that true policy requires as speedy return to that basis as is practicable without distress to the debtor class of the people.

Fourteenth—That there is no necessary or irrepressible conflict between labor and capital or consolidated wealth; that no country can flourish in which capital is not entitled to the just and equal protection of the laws, and that all men, whether acting individually or in a corporate capacity, have the right by fair and honest means, and not for the purposes of wrong or oppression, to so use their property as to increase and consolidate it to the utmost extent within their power. But conceding all this we declare our cordial sympathy and co-operation with the producers and workingmen of the country, who make and move all the capital, and who only seek by just and necessary means to protect themselves against the oppressive exactions of capital, and to ameliorate their condition and dignify their calling.

Fifteenth—That we are totally and resolutely opposed to the grant of any more of the public lands, the common property of the people of the States, to corporations for railroad or other purposes, holding that these lands ought to be devoted as homesteads to actual settlers, or sold in small quantities to individuals at a price so low as to induce speedy occupation and settlement.

Sixteenth—That holding still to the good old Democratic doctrine of annexation or acquisition of territory, we are yet totally opposed to the scheme of President Grant to acquire San Domingo as a job and by the means and for the purposes evidently intended, and accept the issue he has tendered in his late message, submitting the subject to the decision of the people.

Seventeenth—That the act commonly called the Bayonet bill, recently passed by Congress amendatory of the act of May 31st, 1870, and supplementary to the act of July 14th, 1870, intended and so contributed as to interfere with and practically subvert free popular elections in all the States, subjecting them to the absolute control, through the military power whenever called forth, of the President and Commander-in-Chief for the time-being of the land and naval forces of the United States, and the more recent act of Congress, commonly called the Kuklux bill, extending, by its terms, to every State intermeddling with exclusively local concerns of every State; authorizing the President, upon the existence of a condition of things to be ascertained and determined by himself, and in the exercise of his sole judgment, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in a time of peace, and to march the standing army into any State and declare martial-law therein, at his own mere will and pleasure, thus subverting the entire civil power, legislative, executive and judicial of such State, destroying freedom of speech and of the press and the peaceable assembling of the people, and subjecting every person therein to military arrest, trial and execution, were enacted for no other purpose than to complete the centralization of all power into the hands of the General Government, to establish a military despotism, and thus perpetuate the present administration without regard to the will of the people, and are not only utterly inconsistent with the whole theory and character of the Federal Government, and revolutionary and dangerous in their nature, but are in direct conflict with the spirit and letter of the Constitution, including the amendments which they pretend to enforce.

Eighteenth—That the Radical party of 1871 as now constituted is not the Republican party of the period previous to the war nor the so called Union party during the war, and is in no respect entitled to beg the public confidence as such; that it is now only an administration, or Grant party, dating back to March, 4th, 1869, and to be judged by its record since, and that upon that record totally hostile to the doctrines and policies herein maintained and wholly committed to the policies and doctrines herein denounced, it deserves the emphatic condemnation of the people.

In reporting the resolutions from the committee, Mr. Vallandigham said: "These resolutions, Mr. President, sufficiently explain themselves. The principles and policies which they enunciate require the honest censure of those only whose hostility is sincere. Carping criticism we both expect and condemn. For more than two years past the bitter and bloody passions of the war have been gradually but steadily and surely dying out. Continued and irreconcilable dissent upon the new issues necessarily born of to-day, and even bitter personal discord among men of the Republican party who had stood together on the questions of the past, have inevitably followed. The Democratic party wisely remained silent, or confined itself to these new issues. The Republican party having fulfilled its original mission, was rapidly falling into decay. Moderation, justice and peace were becoming to its more violent leaders the sentence of death. The Administration party into which, since the 4th of March, 1869, it has been wholly transferred, had begun from causes thoroughly understood to be odious and even intolerable to the people. Upon the issue of amnesty, of honesty in the legislative and executive departments, of the tariff, of revenue and civil service reform, of land grants to corporations, the currency, taxation, San Domingo and other similar questions, it was certain to be condemned. Necessity required that some decisive movement should be made to avert impending defeat. Not the statesmen but the mere politicians, the sycophants of the party, the parasites clinging to and deriving nurture solely from Executive favor, were called into council. These Bourbons of the present hour, the men who forget nothing and learn nothing, resolved upon one more appeal to the expiring passions and prejudices of their partisans, the war-cries of the past. If civil war in fact could not again be inaugurated, civil war in form, with all its legislative and executive machinery and all its political appliances, must be revived in every State, to secure: first, the renomination and next the re-election of General Grant. The belligerent pronouncements went forth. The bloody blast of the war bugle was again sounded. A distinguished Senator, the confidential adviser and main supporter of the President, himself a consummate partisan leader, but powerful in proportion to the unskillfulness and cowardice of his foes, was put forth as the chief fomenter of this new crusade. But I say to him, and to all behind him, that the hour has now come when neither he nor they can be permitted to provoke or to dictate the issue for the Democratic party, or to ignore those which the revolving years and changing condition of the country necessarily bring forth. That which since 1868 has been but a question of time is now upon us. The auspicious moment, the golden opportunity, the 'tide in the affairs of men to be taken at the flood,' has now, in my deliberate judgment, reached us. When the Democratic party of to-day, laying aside every weight, and shaking from it the dead body of the past, yet adhering to its ancient principles, can and must at one bound place itself upon the vantage ground of the present, and defy its enemies to battle upon the living issues of the hour. It is the purpose of these resolutions to establish the Democratic party of Montgomery county openly and squarely upon this firm and impregnable basis. Tacitly and in fact we have stood upon it for the past two years, and victory has steadily been ours. Confident I am we shall meet a prompt and cordial response in this and other States. Personally, I care not for denunciation or unjust criticism from any quarter. Upon the fullest deliberation and ample counsel with wise and brave men of the party, I take the responsibility. With pride and pleasure I add that as these resolutions are the fruit of the joint labors and counsel of the gentlemen assembled there to-night at home, so also this movement meets their hearty concurrence. It is not a new departure, but a return, the restoration of the Democratic party once more to the ancient platform of progress and reform, establishing the great fact that the party, like everything else in nature intended to endure, is capable of adapting itself to the perpetual growth and change which belong alike to the political and the physical world, and retain yet intact the original principles and laws of its being. Moreover, as to the movement here, we all bear witness that in it there is nothing of a merely personal character either to advance or to hinder any member of the Democratic party anywhere. Nothing except the earnest and fixed purpose to promote the welfare of the whole party, and with it of the whole country.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation and the convention adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NOTORIOUS ABORTIONIST SENTENCED.

NEW YORK, May 18.—In the General Sessions Court this morning the jury in the case of the notorious Dr. Lookup Evans rendered a verdict of assault on Ann O'Neil and attempted manslaughter in the second degree. District Attorney Sullivan called for the full penalty on Evans as a man who, for years, had led a life of infamous criminality. Judge Bedford expressed his astonishment at twelve men, supposed to be intelligent, remaining out all night after such clear evidence. From eight years' experience in that court he believed Evans the most consummate villain ever convicted there. He hoped that all professional abortionists would take heed that neither their ill-gotten gains nor alleged great influence would avail them in that court. His Honor then sentenced Evans to three years and six months in the State prison, with hard labor, the full penalty.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 18—P. M.

The Gold market was strong and active again to-day at 112⅛@112¼. Loans were made at 1 per cent. for carrying and use.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $46,000,000.

The amount of gold bid for at the Sub-treasury was $5,910,000, and the awards $1,000,000 at from 111 90-100 to 112 0-100.

The Government bond market was strong and higher.

The Stock market has been strong and active, with Erie, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, New Jersey Central as the features. The remainder of the list has been firm, but only moderately active. The new issue of $3,000,000 of the Erie new stock, previously noticed, which has been cancelled, stimulated the advance in this stock. The market closed buoyant, with indications of higher figures in the cliqued stocks.

Money was easy at 3@4 per cent.

Southern State securities are dull but firm, with a limited business doing.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 110⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '81	117⅛
Coupons of '62	111⅝
Coupons of '64	111⅝
Coupons of '65	111⅝
Do new	114
Coupons of '67	114
Coupons of '68	114⅛
Ten-forties	110⅝
Currency 6's	115⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	95⅛	Old Virg'a	69
Old Tenn	70⅝	Old N. Car	48⅛
New Tenn	71	New N. Car	27½
New Virg'a	71⅛		

STOCKS.

Canton	84⅛	Rock Island	115⅛
Western U. Tel	58⅛	N. J. Cen't	112⅛
Quicksilver	11⅞	St. Paul	62⅛
Mariposa	5	Do preferred	81½
Do preferred	9⅛	Tol. & Wabash	64⅝
Adams Express	81⅛	Do preferred	83
Wells & Fargo	46⅝	Ft. Wayne	99⅛
Amer. Express	57	Terre Haute	29⅛
U. S. Express	58	Do preferred	60
Pacific Mail	45⅝	Chi. & Alton	118
N. Y. Cent'l, con	98⅛	Do preferred	121
N. Y. Cent'l, sc'p	94	Ohio & Mis'sippi	51⅛
Erie	33⅛	C. C. and C	89⅛
Erie preferred	54	Burlington	158
Harlem	133	Lake Shore	112⅛
Do preferred	136	C. C. & I. C	24
Reading	114⅝	Ill. Cent	135⅛
Mich. Central	123⅛	Union Pacific	36⅛
Pittsburg	127⅛	Cent'l Pac. bonds	101⅛
Northwestern	86⅛	Union Pac. do	93⅛
Do preferred	98⅛		

A Sensible Speech from Mr. Greeley.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—The American Club entertained Mr. Greeley last night. Mr. Greeley made a speech, in which he said: "This is my first visit South. I came here with a heart devoted to the good of all people. They are not my enemies now who were six or eight years ago. I bear hatred to no one." He believed the best men should occupy the best places, without any reference to bygones, for the peril which necessitated the exclusion of some men from the ballot-box no longer exists. He opposed disfranchisement as no longer a necessity, and said there would not be a Kuklux in the land now if there had been a general amnesty five years ago; it would have united the people and healed the wounds produced by the war. For that he had struggled, and the time was not far off when every American would have his fair chance at the ballot box, and the majority would rule.

☞ They say that a son of Napoleon I. and Mademoiselle Georges, the celebrated actress, who died several years ago in poverty at Paris, is one of the custodians in the National Library in that city.

THE RUTH POISONING.

Mrs. Ruth's Matrimonial Career—Sudden Deaths in the Family of Mrs. Medlicott—The Blue Line About the Neck of the Supposed Victims.

WHAT DR. MEDLICOTT SAYS.

[From the Fort Scott, Kansas, Monitor.]

We learn from Lawrence some facts in regard to the Ruth tragedy, which have not been published by the press there. The belief there is nearly universal that Dr. Medlicott is guilty, although his character, as far as the public generally knew it, was good. He is a native of Ireland, served during the war in a West Virginia regiment, and graduated in the Cincinnati Medical College. His parents live in Marietta, Ohio, and are highly respectable.

"The Doctor's wife died very suddenly a few months ago. Dr. Newman examined her body, and thought she had been poisoned. He asked Dr. M. if she had taken a peculiar drug from South America. He at first denied it, and then said that she had taken a few small doses of it. Dr. Newman observed a blue line about her neck, which is produced by that drug. He informed the County Attorney of his suspicions, but Dr. Medlicott's standing was so good that no legal measures were resorted to. The drug alluded to is deadly, and kills its victim by pervading the whole system, while it is of itself difficult of detection.

"There was an insurance of $5,000 on Mrs. M.'s life, which the Doctor received. Her parents had also died suddenly, and their property had been inherited by Mrs. Medlicott.

"The same mark was found around the neck of Ruth that Dr. Newman had observed on the body of Mrs. Medlicott.

"The composed state in which Ruth's body was found has occasioned the belief that he was laid out, and the bedclothes carefully composed about him. The indications were not those that would be left by a person in great agony.

"These statements receive general credence in Lawrence. Mr. Ruth's character there was good, although bad at St. Louis, where he shot at Voullaire, Mrs. Ruth's second husband, and from which city he suddenly disappeared. He may have been sufficiently bad to have poisoned himself for the sake of ruining a man with whom his wife seemed too intimate.

"It is not probable that the whole truth will ever be known."

[From the Lawrence, Kansas, Democratic Standard.]

AN HOUR WITH MRS. RUTH.

We took occasion to call on Mrs. Ruth on Monday afternoon, and had the pleasure of a long conversation with that lady regarding the late tragedy. She appeared quite communicative, and very freely discussed the sad affair.

Mrs. Ruth is a robust lady, with large black eyes and black hair. Her features are prominent, and plainly denote her French descent. She has been a lady of very fine personal appearance in her younger days, and still retains much of her beauty, though time and a life of trouble is beginning to leave its impress upon her. She is in the thirty-first year of her age.

Mrs. Ruth flatly denied a number of statements made by the newspapers of the city. She says the report that she said Mr. Ruth was unkind to her children is false. On the contrary, he was a kind husband and father, and their married life had been one of unalloyed happiness up to the time of his death. She denies that Mr. Ruth and her had any quarrel on the day she started to Leavenworth. He reprimanded one of the children in the morning for breaking a lamp chimney, and remarked that the family was so extravagant that he intended to "break up this d—d house." His passion soon subsided, and they conversed pleasantly on the way to the depot. She maintains that there was no family in the city any happier than they were.

The impression has obtained that Mrs. Ruth has had three husbands. This is a mistake. Here is what she says about it: "I never was married to a Mr. DeSprangh. My first husband was Seymour Voullaire, whom I married when I was but a child just from school. By him I had six children, five of whom are living; the oldest died in infancy. Four children are now with me; the other one has been adopted by my stepfather, in St. Louis, and has been with him for seven years past. My children, regretting and disliking the sad association with the name of Voullaire, dropped it, and adopted the surname of DeSprangh, from the Baron DeSprangh, a French nobleman, my mother's father; hence, perhaps, the confusion of names.

"Mr. Voullaire did not obtain, nor desire, a divorce from me, but opposed it in every point. I obtained a divorce against him in 1867. For particulars I refer you to A. W. Mead, Esq., and Sam T. Glover, Esq., my attorneys in the case, in St. Louis. According to the statutes of Missouri, the party against whom the divorce is obtained cannot lawfully marry for seven years, under penalty for bigamy."

Mrs. Ruth avows that, if Ruth was murdered, she will never rest contented until she avenges his death. She says it is true she swore her children over the dead body of Ruth to avenge his death, if it was proven a murder. She wished that her husband could appear to her, and dispel the dark cloud that now envelopes this terrible affair. To her mind, the most reasonable supposition is, that he took morphine instead of quinine, through mistake. There was a large quantity of morphine in a box precisely like the one containing the quinine powders, and in the same drawer. But the morphine powders were very large, and not intended to be taken internally. They were put up for external use—as a local application. She could easily see how such a mistake might have been made by him. He was in the habit of taking a quinine powder almost nightly.

Mrs. Ruth contemplated going to Leavenworth in the latter part of March last, but she was afflicted with a stubborn disease, and through the advice of Mr. Ruth and Dr. Medlicott she started for St. Louis on the first of April, to place herself under the treatment of Dr. Hodgen, of that city. She returned in the latter part of April, and, in three days after, consummated her deferred visit to Leavenworth. During her sickness, Dr. Medlicott wanted to be discharged in order to let some other Doctor try the management of her case, but Ruth would not listen to any such proposition. He thought there was no Doctor equal to Medlicott, and esteemed him as a personal friend.

The family got acquainted with Dr. Medlicott a year ago last March, when he was called to the house in a professional capacity. Since that time the Ruth and Medlicott families have been very intimate—up to the day of Mrs. Medlicott's death. Mrs. Ruth frequently went out riding with Mrs. Medlicott, and on some occasions Dr. Medlicott and his wife and Mrs. Ruth would all go out riding together.

Sometimes Dr. Medlicott would call on Ruth and invite him to take a ride, but, finding his business would not permit him, he would ask the Doctor if he would not take Mrs. Ruth, instead of him. On such occasions Dr. Medlicott would take Mrs. Ruth out for a ride. The Doctor was very fond of children, and petted Mrs. Ruth's little ones very much. She could hardly think it possible that he was such a demon as to have any unchaste motive in his little courtesies towards her and her children. "Besides," she remarked, "if we suppose that he had an affection for me, does it stand to reason that he could win me by murdering my husband? Is it at all probable that I, or any woman, would marry the murderer of her husband, or have anything to do with such a fiend? It does not stand to reason."

Mrs. Ruth says her first husband, Voullaire, was extremely jealous of her. After they were divorced, he threatened Ruth's life, and Ruth went armed for him. She says the article copied by the Standard from the St. Louis Times is grossly incorrect. She did not go to the theater alone. Ruth took her, in company with another couple, and on their return Voullaire attacked Ruth. They fired simultaneously, and Voullaire was wounded in the left shoulder. She had him taken to her house, where she nursed him for three weeks, although she was divorced from him. She did not give Ruth the pistol with which he shot Voullaire. Ruth was armed, and apprehended such a difficulty. Voullaire never in his life breathed a word against her chastity, although he was a cruel husband, and no woman could live with him.

The report that Mrs. Ruth's house, or any part of it, has been under guard is incorrect. The entire house was given up to her on the day after her return from Leavenworth. Mrs. Ruth fully appreciates the painful position in which she is placed. While her husband lay dead in the house, she confined herself to her room, that she might give vent to her sorrow beyond the gaze of a criticising and prejudiced lot of persons who were eager to get a glimpse of her. She remarked that, if she had entered the room where the dead body lay while the crowd was around, some would say "she cried too much," while others would insinuate that "she did not cry enough, and took his death too easy." She bears up well under her heavy yoke.

DR. MEDLICOTT ON THE PRESS.

We visited the jail on last Monday morning. On entering the office of the jailer we made known to him our business, and were politely informed that there was no objection to our interviewing Dr. Medlicott, providing the Doctor was willing. He then turned the large key in the massive iron door leading to the jail corridor, and it swung back with a doleful, grating sound, revealing the grated iron door, through which the prisoners could be seen pacing to and fro in the space between the cells on either side. The jailer called for Dr. Medlicott, and the doctor came down from the gallery bordering the second tier of cells with a light and sprightly step. After making known to him the object of our visit, he cheerfully expressed his willingness to "interview." As the day was gloomy, and the interior of the jail rather bereft of light, the jailer consented to bring the Doctor out into the office of the jail. The Doctor was in his shirt sleeves, and wore a neat pair of slippers. His appearance gave evidence of great tidiness in his toilet.

It may be superfluous for us to give a description of Dr. Medlicott's personale, but for the benefit of those who may not know him we will state that he is above the medium stature, finely proportioned and exceedingly graceful and genteel in his demeanor. His complexion is very fair and his features regular. His hair, which is worn long, is combed back, and is of a rich auburn, with a heavy set of chin whiskers of the same color. He has large dark-blue eyes, with an expression that denotes great force of character. In giving vent to a smile his mouth reveals as pretty a set of teeth as were ever seen. Altogether the doctor is a man of very fine personal appearance, and his face could not fail to impress any one in the belief that he is a man of far more than ordinary intellect, while his conversation proves it.

On taking our seats, we at once proceeded to business, opening the conversation with a question touching the death of Ruth. The doctor very politely and complacently informed us that he did not desire to make any further statements regarding the affair, since all that he had said in relation to it had been grossly perverted and exaggerated by the newspapers. He made no exception, and was utterly surprised to read the false statements made by the press reporters, who pledged themselves that they would confine themselves to the facts in their interviews with him. He pronounces the reports in the Journal entire fabrications, and expresses the belief that, if the devil did not get the reverend reporter of that paper in this world, he would get him in the next. He believed that there were two elements in the human character. One was to do justice, and the other was to build up their fame and fortune on the ruin and misfortunes of their fellow-man. The Journal belonged to the latter of this class, and he cited the fact that it even boasted of the large number of papers sold on the strength of its calumniation.

He was no less severe in regard to the article in last week's Standard. He regarded it as a direct prosecution of his case, and could only account for it on the hypothesis that the State attorney had employed the editor to aid him in prosecuting the case. He felt that the three papers of Lawrence had not only done their utmost to mould public opinion against him, but had actually prejudged his case. He expected to be tried before a jury of impartial men, but public opinion had been so prejudiced by the press that it would be difficult to even secure for him an impartial jury. The papers put words in his mouth that he never uttered, and reported interviews that never took place.

In answer to the question if it would not be well enough to correct their false statements, and at least set himself right before the public, to that extent, he answered:

"No, it will only make matters worse, for everything I have said thus far to reporters has been perverted, and even if a correct statement was made by me it would be liable to perversion and interpretations entirely different from what I might say. For instance, one man may read it and add two or three words to it. He tells his neighbor, who still adds to the exaggeration, until it is transmogrified into an article directly against me. No, no, I want no more such 'impartial' reports as have already been made by the press of Lawrence. I would say, however, that I feel no ill will towards any of the reporters, and simply regard their reports as subservient to the pecuniary interests of their papers. Time will teach them, perhaps, the art of dealing in facts, and that the great power of the press was never calculated to oppress those whom misfortune has overtaken, and who are presumed to be innocent until the laws of the land have proved them guilty."

"I can assure you, Mr. Reporter, that I am no boy—and what is more—no stranger in Lawrence. I feel entirely capable of providing for my defense in this case. I have secured Judge Thatcher and Mr. Nevison as my counsel, and the care of my case is in their hands. I expect to let matters rest until the State is ready to try me. I am ready at any time, and will patiently await their pleasure. I base my defense on the evidence in their hands. As regards my history, I am known here; I have five school-mates in this State, all of whom are men of character and position in society. In my old home—Marietta, Ohio—I am well known. My father, mother, and one sister are living there. I have not as yet sent any word to them, but they have, no doubt, received and read the reports published in the papers, and sent by telegraph. It may be that my father will come out here when the trial takes place, since he cannot fail to perceive the prejudice arrayed against me.

The Doctor expressed himself entirely reconciled to his unpleasant situation. He said that it was always a habit with him to accommodate himself to circumstances. He had passed through many hardships in the army, and his present confinement was not as irksome as it might be to many, who like him, had been used to an out door life. He stated that he was in excellent health and good spirits. He bowed humbly to the will of the Almighty, and felt entirely confident that time would fully vindicate him. At this juncture we closed the interview, and, with a graceful wave of the hand and hearty "good day," the Doctor retired to his gloomy abode in the prison.

A NEW DRUG.

The report of the Fort Scott Monitor in regard to a new drug administered to Dr. Medlicott's wife, which "is deadly and kills its victim by pervading the whole system, while it is difficult of detection," is simply a preparation similar to chloroform, and perfectly legitimate in pharmacopea, as a narcotic, when properly used. Dr. Medlicott did not deny using it as such, and the doctors, three or four of whom were called in to attend the case, would surely have reported to the authorities if a murder had been committed. As to the insurance, Dr. Medlicott had only $1,000 on his wife, which he received. The story that he was an agent in the death of his wife's father or mother, can be set at rest by the fact that those old folk died, at least, fifteen years before his acquaintance with his wife. "Let the truth be told, though the Heavens fall."

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—The preliminary examination of Dr. Medlicott, charged with poisoning Isaac M. Ruth, at Lawrence, Kansas, some time since, was had yesterday before Justice Chadwick. Physicians testified to the presence of morphine in the stomach, and believed other poisons had been used, but could not state positively. The prisoner was committed for trial before the District Court, which meets June 6th.

Democratic Meeting in Clay County.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Clay county at the court-house, Monday, the 1st day of May, 1871, same being County Court, Creed T. Roland was called to the chair, and Dillian T. White was appointed Secretary; whereupon Daniel W. Murray introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we fully and cordially indorse the Hon. D. Y. Lytle, State Senator from the 33d District.

2. Resolved, That he was introduced by the Democrats of Clay county to oppose the Ferguson Railroad bill, and in doing so he only obeyed the will of his constituents so far as expressed.

3. Resolved, That inasmuch as he, at the request of the Democrats, led to victory a forlorn hope after its race had been declined by all other nominees, we believe it is right and in accordance with the previous actions of the Democratic party to tender him again the track for the Senate.

CREED T. ROLAND, Chairman.
DILLIAN T. WHITE, Secretary.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, May 18.—The Monongahela four feet ten inches and stationary. Arrived—Juniata, Geo. Roberts, Sam Brown, Reindeer and Diamond. Departed—Juniata.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—River 20 feet; has fallen 3 feet, leaving 82 feet of bridge space. Arrived—Major Anderson, from Wheeling. Weather clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, IND., May 18.—Weather clear and hot. Mercury 84. The river has fallen four feet. Port list, up: Wild Duck and barges, 1 a. m.; Peytonia and barges, 2 a. m.; Quickstep, 5 a. m.; Fayette, 10 a. m.; Alaska, 6 a. m. Down: J. S. Neal and barges, 5 a. m.; Stella and barge, 10 a. m; Bowling Green, 11 a. m.; Tarascon, 12.30 p. m.; Kate Robinson, 1:30 p. m.; Robert Mitchell, 2 p. m.; Mary Ament, 3 p. m.; G. W. Thomas, 5 p m. Generally with good trips. Mitchell added largely.

NASHVILLE, May 18.—River falling, with 10 feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and warm. Arrived—Talisman, from Cairo.

CAIRO, ILLS., May 18.—Port list—Mary Ann, from Cairo to Louisville, at 10 p m; Dexter, St. Louis to New Orleans, at 1 a m; Waunaita, Pittsburg to St. Louis, at 3 a m; Rover, St. Louis to Louisville, at 8 a m; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg to St. Louis, a 9 a m; R. J. Lockwood, Red river to St. Louis; Eagle, Pittsburg to White river, at 1 p m; tug Baton Rouge, Pittsburg to Natchez, at 1 p m; Anna, St. Louis to Cincinnati, at 4 p m; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, at 4 p m; Tom Reese, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 5 p m; Jas. H. Bigley, Louisville to New Orleans, at 5 p m; Ajax, Louisville to New Orleans, at 6 p m; Tyrone, Cairo to Nashville, at 7 p m; Dexter, cleared at 7 p m; Mary Davage, Cairo to St. Louis, at 8 p m. The river rose two inches. Mercury 78.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Belle La Crosse, St. Paul; Mountaineer, Kansas City; Henry C. Yerger and Mary Alice, New Orleans; Jo Fleming and Storm, Illinois river; W. H. Brown, Cairo. Departed—Harry Johnson, Keokuk; Julia, Vicksburg; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Capital City, Kansas City; Commonwealth, New Orleans; Allegheny Belle, Pittsburg; Eureka, Upper Mississippi. River falling slowly. Weather very warm.

MEMPHIS, May 18.—Weather clear. Mercury 84. River rising. Arrived—Walt, White river; Lawrence, Cincinnati. Departed—Belfast, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; City of Chester, St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, May 18.—Down—Bismarck, 11 a m; Atlantic and barges, 7 p. m. Up—City of Cairo, 7 p. m; P. W. Strader, 9 p. m. Weather warm and clear. River stationary.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—Arrived—John Wood, Pittsburg; Church, Cincinnati; Pauline Carroll, St. Louis. Departed—Susie Silver, Louisville.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Beeves, with 2,200 head to-day, the Weehawken market was nearly broken ½@¾c; the decline being conceded with 1,000 head unsold; many thin cattle were not offered. N. Morris had the market to himself. There were 72 cars at Weehawken; they were fair to prime and sold at 12@13¼c; 73 head Texans, 6¾ cwt and good, sold at 11¼c; 120 head of Illinois, 7¼ cwt, at 12¼c; 158 head of 6¼ cwt at 12c; 40 head of prime, 1,380 lbs gross, at 12¾c, 57 lbs per cwt. There is a bad look ahead. Sheep, receipts 3,300 head; the market is slow at ¼@½c decline, or 5¾c for fair 85 lbs Ohio; 5¼c for 90 lbs Indiana; 5¾c for fat 90 lbs Ohio. Hogs, receipts 3,400 head, after 5,180 head yesterday; trade is demoralized; live are selling at 5⅛@5⅜c; dressed 6@6¾c.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

Marshal's Sale.

Lawrence Richardson, against G. W. Vanpelt &c., } In Chancery, No. 24,061.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., bounded as follows: Beginning on the [illegible] of Mrs. Reed's land [illegible] line 245 poles to the [illegible] Johnston's 1,000 acre survey; thence with said south line north [illegible] poles to a stake, corner of lot No. 5; thence with said line north 257 poles to the Ohio river; thence down the Ohio river 61⅛ poles to the beginning, containing 100 acres, more or less.

Also, another tract, beginning on the bank of the Ohio river and at a stake, corner to No. 4; thence south 51⅛ E. 254 poles to a sugar tree, another corner to No. 4; [illegible] original line; thence with said original line S. [illegible] west 102.4 poles to the corner, two beeches; thence north 51⅛ west crossing Pond creek 178 poles to a stake; thence south 45 west 3 3-10 poles to a stake at the bank of the Ohio river; thence up the river north 41⅛° E. 93.4 poles to the beginning, containing 168⅛ acres, more or less, being the same lands conveyed by C. W. Thruston to George Genterman, by deed dated October 2d, 1854, and recorded in deed book 90, page 518.

This sale will be made subject to two lien notes of $3,000 each, with interest from December 1st, 1869, one due December 1st, 1871, the other due December 1st, 1872.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
my17 d5

Marshal's Sale.

Henry Smith against John Haley, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,924.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3 and 6 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot of ground beginning at the northwest corner of Oak and Fourth streets as now extended; thence northwardly with said Fourth street 60 feet 3 inches; [illegible] with Oak street 150 feet to Fourth street the point of beginning, being the same property described from plaintiff, Henry Smith, to Hannah Haley, recorded in deed book No. 146, page 150, Jefferson County Clerk's office; said property to be sold subject to a lien note from Haley to Smith for $1,800, due October 8th, 1871, with interest from October 26th, 1869.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
my17 d5

Marshal's Sale.

L. B. Redd & Bro. against M. J. Masters, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,718.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 3, 6, and 9 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A lot on the north side of Market street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, commencing at a point 160 feet east of the northeast corner of Market and Twenty-second streets, running thence eastwardly with the north line of Market street 30 feet, and extending northwardly at right angles the same width 195 feet.

A lot on the south side of Market street, situated on the southwest corner of Market and Twenty-first streets, running back at right angles southwardly 30 feet to a depth of 195 feet.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
my17 d5

Marshal's Sale.

John Zable vs. Geo. Eller, } In Ch'y. { No. 24,610.
H. G. Van Seggern vs. Geo. Eller, No. 21,538.
John Eller vs. Geo. Eller, No. 21,955.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, to-wit:

A house and lot on the south side of Jefferson street, between Hancock and Clay streets, in Louisville, Ky., having a front of 24 feet on Jefferson street and extending back 204 feet to a 15-foot alley, more particularly described in the mortgage from George Eller to John Eller, dated the 14th of July, 1867, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the Jefferson County Court, in deed book No. 135, page 385.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
my17 d5

Marshal's Sale.

W. R. Thompson, Trustee, against Peter Doerhoefer, &c. } In Chancery, No. 23,471.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above causes, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MAY 22, 1871,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following-described property, to-wit:

A house and lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., beginning on the south side of Walnut street at a point 210 feet west of Thirteenth street and running thence westwardly 30 feet, and back same width 181 feet to an alley 20 feet wide.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, } Deputies.
C. B. SHEPHERD,
my17 d5

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the City Engineer, until 12 o'clock m. Saturday, May 20th, 1871, to execute the following work:

To improve Hancock street from the south side of Broadway to the north side of Laurel street, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters, and paving the carriage-way with the Telford-McAdam pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To improve Madison street from the west side of Twentieth or Montgomery street to the east side of Twenty-first street, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, sub-paving and macadamizing.

To improve a part of the public way sometimes called Calhoun street from the eastwardly side of Adams street to Valentine Schuman's eastwardly line, excepting five feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with Telford-McAdam pavement.

To improve Fifth street from the north side of Ormsby avenue to the south side of Oak street by grading the same.

To improve Fifth street from the north side of Oak street to the north side of the 30-foot alley about 634 feet north of Oak street, including the sidewalks, by grading the same.

To improve Nineteenth street from the south side of High street to the north side of Portland avenue, excepting 12 feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with Telford-McAdam pavement.

To improve Montgomery street, from the south side of Jefferson street to the south side of Walnut st., excepting 11 feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with Telford McAdam pavement. To be contracted for by squares.

To improve the alley from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street, and between Chestnut and Magazine streets, by grading and block-paving.

To improve the alley from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street, and between Madison and Chestnut streets, excepting two (2) feet on each side for sidewalks, by grading, curbing, block-paving the gutters and paving the carriage-way with Telford-McAdam pavement.

To improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalks on the east side of Twentieth street, between Main street and Market street, by grading, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalks on the south side of Madison street, between Nineteenth and Montgomery streets, by grading and paving.

To improve the sidewalks on the north side of Kentucky street, between Third and Fourth streets, by regrading and paving.

To improve the sidewalks on both sides of Seventeenth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, by grading and paving. To be contracted for by squares.

To improve the unpaved portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Twenty-first street, between Madison and Chestnut streets, by grading and paving.

To improve the unpaved portions of the sidewalk on the east side of Twenty-first street, between Madison and Walnut streets, by grading and paving.

To improve the sidewalks on both sides of the first 33-foot alley east of Bridge street from Portland avenue to High street by grading and paving.

To improve the sidewalk on the south side of High street, between Bridge street and Nineteenth street, by grading, paving, and furnishing with metal gutters.

To improve the sidewalk on the north side of Main street, between Tenth and Eleventh, by regrading and paving.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of (southeast corner) Nineteenth and Walnut streets.

The above work to be done according to the general ordinances regulating the same.

Bond with approved security required, and separate bids on the blank forms furnished by the City Engineer required for each piece of work.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

The work will be let by contract on the said 20th day of May, 1871, if permission is not granted before that time to the owners of ground liable to be assessed for the said improvements to do the same themselves.

Persons owning ground fronting the proposed improvements can contract for making the same, and can obtain copies of the ordinance regulating the work at the City Engineer's office.

JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's office, May 13, 1871. my14 dtd

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned commissioners, appointed by an act to provide for the erection of a warehouse for the Kentucky Penitentiary, approved March 13th, 1871, for the building of a warehouse in the city of Frankfort, according to the terms and conditions prescribed in said act and the plan and specification adopted by said commissioners. Bids must be filed with either one or the other of the undersigned, or John Andrewartha, Architect, Louisville, Ky., on or before the 20th day of May proximo, on which day it is proposed to let said building. For further particulars, and for an examination of plan and specification, call on the Auditor or Treasurer.

P. H. LESLIE.
D. HOWARD SMITH.
April 15, 1871. ap16dtd JAMES W. TATE.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer until 12 o'clock m. May 22, 1871, to execute the following work, viz:

1. Sewer on Third street from Broadway to Sherley's alley.

2. For the unfinished portions of the Kentucky-street sewer from Floyd street to Fifth street.

The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the City Engineer's office. Bond with approved security will be required, and the city reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, May 6, 1871. my7 dtd

STEAM JOBPRINTING

The attention of everybody wanting Job Printing is called to the following price-list:

Bill Heads, $3 to $9 per ream.
Letter Heads, $5 to $8 per ream.
Note Headings, $4 to $6 per ream.
Business Cards, $3 to $5 per 1,000.
Election Cards, $2 to $3 per 1,000.
Visiting Cards, $1 per pack.
Dodgers, $1 per 1,000 in large orders.

Posters, Programmes, Store Bills, Envelops, Bills Lading, Blank Checks, Notes, in fact everything in the way of Printing, at correspondingly low prices. Call and examine specimens before ordering elsewhere.

J. H. STACKHOUSE.
Second Story Courier-Journal Building,
Jefferson st., bet. Third and Fourth.
ap1 dtf

COAL.

W. L. MURPHY & CO., 59½ Third street, near Main, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in PITTSBURG, PEACOCK, POMEROY, and CANNEL COAL.

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE, of Barren.
Lieut. Gov.—JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Acc'ts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. Pub. Ins.—Rev. H. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Reg. Land Office—JAMES A. DAWSON, of Hart.
Election Monday, August 7, 1871.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

A bona fide pelican was killed in Washington county a few days since.

Judge Cofer's opinion, first published in the COURIER-JOURNAL a few days since, meets with general commendation from the Democratic press of the State.

According to the completed Federal census the population of Daviess county is 20,714; classified as follows: Of native birth, 20,108; foreign, 606; whites, 17,111; negroes, 3,603.

The population of Adair county is 11,065, as appears from the census report. Of these, 1,158 are natives, 7 foreigners; 9,229 white, 1,836 colored. There are 78 counties in the State with less population.

The farmers in Barren county say that the prospects for a wheat crop are very discouraging. The wheat in some places is nearly ruined by the rust, and farmers will not harvest as much as they sowed.

Mr. J. H. Evans, of Harrison county, is the owner of a mare which dropped a mule colt on 6th of May with no feet or hoofs. A kind of gristly substance grew out from the pastern-joints, but nothing which could be used to walk upon.

The chairmen of the county committees of the counties composing the Sixteenth Senatorial district have issued a call for a convention to be held at Burkesville, Cumberland county, on Monday, the 29th of this month, to nominate a Democratic candidate for the Senate.

With a view to an organization of a company to build the Frankfort, Paris and Big Sandy railroad, it has been arranged, after conference among a number of the corporators, to hold a meeting of those named in the act incorporating the road at Paris, on Thursday, June 1st.

Saturday before last, the 13th, a difficulty occurred between two men, Stephen Lovall and Sam. Denton, at Glasgow Junction, Brown county, in which the former struck the latter on the head with a rock, fracturing his skull, and inflicting, it is thought, a fatal wound. Lovall was held to bail in the sum of $500.

The corporators of the Glasgow Junction and Brownsville Branch railroad, at their meeting on last Saturday, determined to open their books for subscriptions, and adjourned until the 27th inst., by which time it is thought sufficient stock will have been subscribed to enable them to organize for work.

Scrimmiger, Nelson and Tumlin, the three men arrested in Barren last week charged with the killing of Albert Shirley, an account of which was published in this column, had an examining trial last Thursday. The accused were held over for trial at the next term of the circuit court and permitted to give bail in the sum of one thousand dollars each. Tumlin and Scrimmiger gave bail, but Nelson, being unable to procure it, was sent to jail.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Gov. Senter, of Tennessee, has appointed Mrs. Parsice Haskell, widow of the late Hon. Wm. T. Haskell, State Librarian.

The Nashville Banner says ten thousand, one hundred and ninety-six coupons, amounting to $305,880, were cancelled by the Comptroller Wednesday. These were the coupons paid some time ago by the Nashville and Decatur railroad in the retirement of its indebtedness to the State.

A little negro boy, about twelve years of age, was going about the streets of Alexandria, Va., amusing the other little negroes with a pocketful of snakes, over which he seemed to have perfect control, making them crawl around his body, coil round his arms, and perform various evolutions.

While excavating ground for the erection of a row of houses at Alexandria, Va., a graveyard was discovered. It is supposed that the unearthed relics are the remains of people buried there when a little frame church stood on the site of the present Christ Church, embosomed in the primeval forest.

The New Iberia (Louisiana) Sugar Bowl learns that the bagasse, or refuse of the Chinese cane stalk after it has gone through the pressing mill, has been successfully used in the North for making paper, and thinks the ribbon cane bagasse would be equally valuable. There is some prospect of the experiment being made in that parish.

Harper James, of Elmore county, was killed last Saturday evening near Robinson's Springs, Alabama, in a personal encounter with his brother-in-law, William Bugg, once a minister of the Gospel in the Baptist church. James had his throat cut from ear to ear and died almost immediately. Bugg was arrested and lodged in Wetumpka jail. The origin of the quarrel was that Bugg was charged by the deceased with having seduced his young sister.

The Savannah News of Saturday says: "The Savannah dry dock will be completed and ready for use next month. It was commenced in 1869, and, when finished, will cost $250,000, and be the largest one this side of New York. Its dimensions are: Width at bottom 45 feet, width at top 80 feet, depth 18 feet, length of dock 350 feet. At high tide it will afford a depth of 18 feet of water, which will be removed by a pump driven by an engine of 80-horse power, and capable of discharging 20,000 gallons of water per minute."

The Brazos (Texas) Eagle tells the following account of a novel bell-ringer: "A flock of cattle were grazing near the Methodist church of this city, about the hour for the ringing of the first bell to summon the congregation. Among them was a small calf, which wandered from its companions toward the belfry of the church; the rope attached to the bell hung within a short distance of the ground, having a loop upon the end. The calf accidently got its head through the loop, and giving the rope a pull the bell commenced ringing. The sound of the bell frightened the calf, which jumped and pitched until it succeeded in breaking the rope."

The Telegraph and Messenger (Macon, Ga.) has been informed of an atrocious murder that was perpetrated on Sunday night last at Station No. 9, on the Central Railroad. When the up freight train stopped at that point, a Mr. Drew, one of the train hands, and another man left the train a short distance, and were met by an unknown man, who first asked Mr. Drew's friend if his name was Drew, and receiving a negative reply, he then addressed the same interrogatory to Mr. Drew, who replied, "that is my name, sir." Whereupon the assassin placed a pistol within an inch or two of Drew's breast and fired, the shot killing Drew instantly. The murderer then took to the woods and effected his escape. No cause is assigned for the cold-blooded murder.

At the request of a negro prisoner in Claiborne county, East Tennessee, a few days ago, Judge Randolph, says the Banner, had a negro jury, the first ever empanelled in East Tennessee, to try his case. When the Judge had delivered his charge, the jury went out and in a short time returned with a verdict of "guilty" and "three years in the penitentiary." This announcement rather startled the defendant, who had presumed too much upon the partiality of his race, by whom he expected to be set free. While on his way to Nashville he swore that if he lived to be set at liberty he would never allow "any d—d negroes to try him again." Another offender, who had been persuaded by his colored brethren to have his case also disposed of by a negro jury, on hearing of the other's fate suddenly changed his mind in that respect, and emphatically remarked that he preferred to be tried by white men.

A brave lady, wife of Colonel W. A. Moore, living near Leadvale, Jefferson county, Tennessee, has added another to the many instances of a mother's devotion. She was at home alone last Friday, says the Press and Herald, when a negro woman came running into the house with the information that Mrs. Moore's little son, three years old, had fallen down the well. Mrs. Moore ran to the well and looked down into it just in time to see her child disappear under the water. Without a moment's hesitation the brave lady grasped the well-rope and went down twenty-four feet, to the surface of the water, and grappled in its depths, with her feet, for the child. She found him and drew him with her feet to the top of the water, then holding on to the rope with one hand, and placing her feet in the crevices of the rock wall, she worked and labored over her babe till he revived and her husband came to her rescue.

INDIANA NEWS.

Potato-bugs are swarming in Tippecanoe county.

George Francis Train had a poor audience at Terre Haute last Wednesday, and yet it is said the audience was better than the lecture.

An arrest for wife-beating caused a supposed deaf and dumb citizen of Indianapolis to swear like a trooper and talk back like an old hand at the business.

It is maliciously stated that the ladies are the instigators of the emigration movement in Indiana; the marriage contract being so uncertain in that State.

Twenty-six hundred and fifty bushels of corn were taken out of Lafayette on the boat "Kentucky," for Toledo, Saturday. This is the largest quantity of corn ever shipped from that port at a single load by a canal boat.

A Noblesville citizen who had made a bad purchase in the hog market, was overheard wrestling in prayer with the Lord, a few days ago, to the following effect: "O Lord, for my sake just advance hogs one cent per hundred, and I won't pay but four dollars per hundred for any more. Amen."

The Madison Courier says a colored man named Jones was shot in the right breast Sunday morning, by his wife, at their place of residence on lower Presbyterian avenue. It appears the woman was playfully handling an old pistol which had been loaded for about six months, and its discharge at this time was wholly unlooked for, as she had no intention of shooting her husband. The unfortunate man is suffering greatly, but his physician [illegible] his injuries are not mortal.

[illegible]ults, an old and well-known [illegible] near Laporte, committed suicide last Sunday. He was in Laporte on the previous day, when he purchased a rope, and afterward went home and proceeded to a tree a short distance back of the house, tied the rope to a limb, and, climbing on a fence, put a noose over his head and jumped into eternity. A difficulty with his son and a weariness of life are given as the causes that prompted him to commit the rash act.

The Evening News states that an attempt to violate the person of Mrs. Benjamin Brenneman, who resides on Vermont street, near Mississippi street, Indianapolis, was made late Tuesday night by an unknown negro. He entered the house through an unlocked rear door and went to the room where Mrs. B was asleep. On awakening and finding the villain in her room she ran to the door and screamed for help, and before any one could arrive the negro had made good his escape.

A young man named Tom Quinlan, who claims Lafayette as his birthplace, has murdered a prison guard. He was serving out a sentence in the Illinois penitentiary at Joliet, for till-tapping at Chicago, and attacked the guard, who was escorting him and a party of other prisoners to their work last Friday afternoon. Quinlan first stabbed the guard twice with his pocket knife, and then took his revolver away and shot him with it, causing death almost instantly. The prisoner then made his escape, and up to the last advices had not been recaptured.

The Lafayette Dispatch says: We learn from a highly respectable source that proceedings are in operation which will close the career of the Lafayette Journal in a few days. The mortgage held against the establishment by Mr. Purdue will be foreclosed at the next term of the court, and the concern put in the market to the highest bidder. In connection we learn that Mr. Sweigert, of the Muncie Telegraph, contemplates purchasing the establishment and running it to suit himself. If this be so, as we believe it is, we will take great pleasure in welcoming Mr. Sweigert to Lafayette.

The Madison Courier contains the following crop items: Decatur county is troubled with yellowish rust in the wheat. Corn is coming up finely in the vicinity of Rensselaer, notwithstanding the cold weather. Some of the farmers in the vicinity of Staunton complain that the rust is striking the wheat. The farmers in Washington county are plowing up their wheat, nearly all of it being killed by fly, and planting corn. Fruit is mostly killed by frost, and the rain is preventing farmers from planting corn, in Ohio county. The Sullivan Union says that the peaches in that vicinity were not perceptibly damaged by the late frost.

In the Senate last Monday Mr. SUMNER presented a petition, signed by a large number of prominent citizens of Boston, asking that the treaty agreed upon by the Joint High Commission be made public. As a committee of the Senate was at that very moment engaged in trying to find out how the treaty happened to be made public about a week before, we must look upon the presentation of the petition as one of the very best jokes that SUMNER and Boston have ever attempted.

The New York Leader gives this list of the presents which PATTI is reported to have received within the last two years: "48 diamond tiaras, 2 chateaux in France, 193 diamond sets, 432 purses, 25 pearl necklaces, 83 single jewels, 65 horses and carriages, 18 pearl sets, 33 silver bouquet-holders and other small articles of value that would make up a full ton." President GRANT can exhibit a longer and louder catalogue of valuable gifts received within the period of time named, but he is unquestionably the only living person that can.

The Executive Committee at Frankfort has decided, by a vote of four against three, to return the second ballot for Register of the Land Office to Mr. CHRISMAN, with the request that he publish it over his signature. In the judgment of the committee it thinks it has no power to revise the vote or alter the result, and in this it is doubtless right, although we are inclined to the opinion that it might, without any impropriety, have ordered the publication of the ballot as correctly made out. Delay is calculated to prejudice the interests of the party. It is understood that an accurate casting up of figures gives the nomination to Mr. GRANT; and the tardiness of Mr. DAWSON in yielding up the place to his successful competitor, is already exciting remark. Under the circumstances there is of course but one line of conduct to be pursued. We can hardly believe that Mr. DAWSON will decline to do his duty not only to his own character but to the interests of the party whose confidence he is bound in gratitude and in honor not to betray.

The proceedings of the Republican convention at Frankfort realized all that we anticipated. The nomination of General HARLAN; the conciliatory tone of the resolutions and speeches; the respectability and moderation of the gathering, bore out our preconception of a minority seeking converts. The succeeding canvass is not likely to vary these somewhat commonplace features. There is little room for the Republicans to make much headway in Kentucky. On points of division among Democrats a prevailing hope of ultimate accordance is pretty general, precluding any chance of a split; and on larger questions there is no division at all. The indorsement of Cincinnati is a mistake. It is natural, perhaps, for the Kentucky Republicans to sympathize with a Radical city as against a Democratic State. But the practical illustration of that sympathy does not strike us as a discreet party measure. It will not work so well in Central Kentucky as the Central Kentucky Republicans expect. It will deceive no Democrat. Before election day the Democracy of Central Kentucky will be fully aroused to the danger that is placed before them. The scheme is particularly meant to catch a few doubtful counties, and to affect the contests for the Legislature. This will hardly work. The Democrats of Central Kentucky are as anxious for a railroad as the Republicans. The question cannot be made a party question; and, therefore, the card played by the Frankfort convention will not win.

The Paris Madmen.

If anything would have yet been wanting to satisfy the world of the infamous character and the vandalism of the insurrection of Paris, the demolition of the Vendome Pillar, the intelligence of which came across the cable the other day, would have been enough to satisfy every mind. Although the demolition of this splendid monument, erected to the glory of France had been formally decreed by the Commune of Paris, we still hoped that either the victories of the Legitimists or the reluctance of the Parisians would prevent the insane decree from being carried into execution. But it seems not, and the splendid column had to give way to the madmen, who vainly endeavored to wipe out by their crime, those pages of glory which have raised at their time France into the first rank among the nations. Those who reign in Paris by the most abominable of all tyrannies, by mob law, have had the effrontery to destroy this beautiful ornament as "a monument of brutal force and false glory," and thereby erected for themselves a monument of infamy for all ages to come which will survive for many centuries their execrable power. And the destruction of this pillar is said to be only a commencement of the demolition of all those splendid works of art which made Paris the most beautiful of cities. Frenchmen themselves destroy those monuments of their own glory which have escaped from the hands of their conquering foes, who, although those statues and pillars were commemorative of their own defeats, spared them on account of their beauty. More barbarous than ATTILA and his Huns who only desolated the cities of their foes, the Parisians seem to take a peculiar delight in destroying their own works of art. The statues of HENRY IV. and of LOUIS XIV., the *Grand Monarque*, on the Pont Neuf and the Place des Victoires, have already been designated as the next objects on which the madmen propose to vent their fury. They say that everything reminding the French of their former degradation and the tyrants that reigned over them must disappear. We suppose that, after they have been destroyed, they will tear down the Arches of Triumph, the Bridges of Jena, Austerlitz, Alma and Solferino. Nay, why should they hesitate?—they ought to be consistent, and tear down the ancient palaces and churches erected by the former monarchs of France. The Louvre, the Tuileries, Notre Dame, the Invalides, they all ought to share the fate of the Pillar of Vendome, for the recollections attached to them are for the greatest part more monarchical than that of the pillar, which is of comparatively recent origin. They ought to tear down all Paris, for all its edifices have been erected under the reign of some monarch or other, and remind the beholder of their builder. The French Republics have indeed been generally of so unstable and violent a character that no remembrance has remained of them, no monument exists of them, except the recollections of the bloody outrages perpetrated in the name of liberty. How the rest of France will look upon this insane destruction of public monuments can be seen by an extract from the writings of VICTOR HUGO, who, in 1848, already described the execrable government now ruling in Paris:

"Two Republics are possible.

"One of them will tear down the *tricolore* and hoist the red flag, *coin sous pieces from the Vendome Pillar*, tear down the statue of NAPOLEON and erect in its stead that of MARAT, destroy the Institute, the Polytechnical School, and the Legion of Honor; it will add to the beautiful device, 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity,' the sinister alternative, 'or Death.' It will bring about bankruptcy, ruin the rich without enriching the poor, destroy the public credit, which is the fortune of all, labor, which is every man's bread; will abolish property and the family, carry heads on lances, fill the prisons with suspected persons, and empty them by the massacre, set Europe afire, lay civilization in ashes, and make France the home of darkness; it will kill liberty, stifle art, decapitate thought, and deny God. It will erect the guillotine, and, in short, do everything in cold blood what the men of 1793 did in their frenzy, and after the horrible but grand spectacle which our fathers have seen, it will show us the monstrous in a contemptible pusillanimity."

The old poet probably did not think when he wrote the above, which characterizes the present Parisian Government admirably, that he was delineating the government which his own wild fanaticism has since then helped to create in the French metropolis.

The idea of destroying every monument reminding the beholder of former governments is so monstrous that it is hard to comprehend how it can enter into the head of any man who has any reason left. What would have become of history if this practice had been carried out at every revolution and change that took place in the world's history? Who does not deplore and curse the blind fanaticism of the Caliph OMAR, who destroyed the magnificent library of Alexandria, saying, "If it contains the same that is in the Koran it is superfluous; if it contains something different it is noxious?" Who would not bewail the utter destruction of all the works of science and art that have descended to us from the pagans by Christianity? And, nevertheless, this destruction of the Vendome Pillar is as much to be deplored. Although it was not quite original, it being an imitation of the famous column of Trojan at Rome, it was a splendid work of art, the like of which does not exist anywhere in France. The most eminent sculptors were engaged for years on the beautiful reliefs, which were wound around the column in a band seven hundred feet in length. The wonderful history of the great Emperor was depicted on this band in seventy-six pictures of singular beauty and excellence. It was not only the history of NAPOLEON, but also the most glorious period of the history of France that was commemorated on this magnificent pillar, and to confound this monument of national grandeur with a base remembrance of tyrants, shows that the Communists are as foolish as they are barbarous.

Once before the pillar almost fell a victim to the fanaticism of some hot-heads. In 1814, after the return of the Bourbons, a number of fanatical royalists proposed to overturn the pillar and put in its place an equestrian statue of LOUIS XIV. But common sense prevailed, and the royal government itself prevented that act of barbarism. The Communists of to-day, who pretend to be so far in advance of the rest of France, however, did not shrink back from this stupid sacrilege, for we can find no other word for this outrageous deed.

Like the man who destroyed the temple of DIANA at Ephesus in order to obtain notoriety, the Communists have thus erected for themselves a monument of eternal infamy, more lasting than bronze, and the recollection of this outrage must forever banish any lingering feeling of sympathy from the breast of every one, if such a feeling existed anywhere, for a mass of men who seek to gain prominence and satisfy their passions at the expense of all that mankind deems holiest and most worthy of respect.

☞A Cincinnati paper says "the great valley of the Lower Mississippi was scooped out to carry vastly larger bodies of water than it bears at present." Certainly it was, and it would have vastly larger bodies of water to carry if Cincinnati didn't poison so much of it and sell it for whisky.

☞Some of the English journals have discovered no less than nineteen jokes in the late budget speech of Mr. LOWE, Chancellor of the Exchequer. If it is the intention of Mr. LOWE to rival the London Punch, somebody ought to tell him that, as a general thing, comic papers are a failure.

☞The New York Star is in doubt whether it is Mrs. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL-BLOOD, or Mrs. VICTORIA C. BLOOD-WOODHULL, or Mrs. VICTORIA C. BLOOD-HULL-WOOD. It does seem, really, that she has been careless enough to get a few of her husbands a little mixed.

☞A Radical journal says "every once in a while the English Parliament gets an attack of righteousness." If it does it never catches it from the American Congress, which has experienced nothing like a touch of righteousness within the last ten years.

☞In his late message to the Connecticut Legislature, Governor JEWELL advises additional legislation to prevent frauds at election. It is very seldom that you thus see a public man kicking from under him the ladder by which he rose.

☞The Cincinnati Times and Chronicle has an article headed "Seasonable Hints about Swine." It strikes us that the Times and Chronicle ought to give no hints about its family affairs, whether seasonable or unseasonable.

☞General SHERIDAN told a Fenian delegation the other day that he has no Presidential aspirations. This is right. The Presidency should seek the man—*not* the man, however, that they call General SHERIDAN.

☞An exchange declares that "WENDELL PHILLIPS wants blood." If he does, he ought to apply to his friend Mrs. WOODHULL. It would seem that *she* has Blood enough, and to spare.

☞The Chicago Post says: "We live to learn something every day." Perhaps it does, but its columns constantly show that it has always lived in vain.

☞The Providence journal says "poverty is a blessing." It certainly very closely resembles a blessing inasmuch as it "brightens as it departs."

CITY ITEMS.

For [illegible] Per Line

we will insert an advertisement one month in twenty-nine first-class Vermont newspapers, including three dailies. We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known. List sent free. Address Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Advertising Agents, No. 41 Park Row, New York.

☞This evening at 4 o'clock we will sell that desirable lot on the south side of Jefferson street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, fronting 70 feet on Jefferson street, and extending southwardly 200 feet. Thos. Pierson and S. G. Henry & Co.

A Good Business Corner.

The southeast corner of First and Gray streets, to be sold at auction this evening. Meddis.

Its Value is Incalculable.

For all diseases with which children are afflicted during the process of teething, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup is a safe and certain remedy.

☞This is the season of the year when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as Helmbold's Grape Pills, causing neither nausea nor griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla, the great Blood Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood and renewed vigor. Try them.

Lake Ice.

Special attention is drawn to the fact that Jno. P. Cromie is still receiving orders for his very superior Northern Lake Ice (the best in this market), at three-quarters of a cent per pound, delivered through the season, at his office, No. 111 Fifth street, opposite the court-house.

☞If you desire a mild, pleasant, safe and agreeable cathartic, which will cause neither nausea nor griping pains, use nature's remedy, Helmbold's Grape Pills. They are purely vegetable, their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh bloom and renewed vigor use Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla.

☞Sold out and removed from the Alexander House to the National Hotel, corner of Main and Fourth streets. We have leased the National for a term of years, and we have gone to great expense and trouble to refit, refurnish and clean it from bottom to top. We intend to make it first-class in all respects, except as to charges. We intend to charge two dollars and fifty cents per day as they say the war is over. We intend to make it a home for all who may favor us with a call. Our rooms are large and well ventilated. Our bath arrangements are the best in the city. ALEXANDER & HATCHER, Props.

☞Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system and readily enters into the circulation of the blood—after purging with Helmbold's Grape Pills the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of pharmacy and chemistry and are thoroughly reliable. A test of twenty years has proved this. Try them.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, the Great Blood Purifier,

Contains three grains Iodide Potash to the dose. A certain cure for all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed and recommended by all intelligent physicians.

Price, $1 00 per bottle; six for $5 00.

Stillingia, or Queen's Root—Commonly Called Queen's Delight—Extract from U. S. Dispensatory—"It is an indigenous perennial plant; grows in the pine barrens from Virginia to Florida, flowering in May and June. From the reports in its favor there is no reason to doubt the efficacy of this medicine in scrofula, secondary syphilis, cutaneous diseases, chronic hepatic affections, and other complaints ordinarily benefited by alterative medicines. Stillingia is advantageously combined with sarsaparilla and other alteratives." At this season of the year the system naturally undergoes a change, and a good blood purifier will be found an assistant of the greatest value. Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia is unequaled as an alterative and blood purifier. It has all the virtues of the best Honduras Sarsaparilla and of Stillingia, with three grains of Iodide of Potash to the dose. Every bottle contains fifty-six doses, making it not only the best but the cheapest alterative in the market. It is prescribed and recommended by our leading physicians.

Home Testimony—Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham, of the Louisville Transfer Company;

"I have taken nearly all of the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. Gresham, Louisville Transfer Company."

☞All powders and outward applications close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a fresh, healthy and youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use Helmbold's Grape Pills and Helmbold's Sarsaparilla, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—vended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury or other deleterious drugs.

☞Rough skin made smooth by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

☞If you would have new life, new blood and renewed vigor, use Helmbold's Grape Pills. Purify the blood and beautify the complexion by the use of Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly pharmaceutical, and are not equaled by any English or French preparation.

☞A single trial will convince the most skeptical of the efficacy of Helmbold's Grape Pills in sick or nervous headache, jaundice, indigestion, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaints, general debility, &c. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla creates new, fresh and healthy blood, beautifies the complexion and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling pimples, blotches, moth-patches and all eruptions of the skin.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Ladies' Extra Length, Genuine

English hose (not German imitation) at 35c, worth 60c, at Bliss' stocking factory, 148 Market street. my19d3

Wanted,

ten hands to work on cloaks and suits. Apply to Morris Levi, 107 Fourth street. may18 d2

Bargains Now

in all kinds of ladies', gents' and children's hosiery, summer underwear, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., at Bliss' stocking factory, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. my19d3

REFRIGERATORS,

Ice Chests and Beer Coolers at Pyne & Creighton's, 146 Market, between Fourth and Fifth. m17 d3

Bargains Now

in all kinds of ladies', gents' and children's hosiery, summer underwear, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., at Bliss' stocking factory, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. my19d3

Money to Loan.

One thousand dollars to five thousand dollars always on hand to loan on satisfactory collaterals, at Hagan's loan and banking office, 114 Third street. Highest cash price paid for Colt's large army, navy and dragoon pistols. apl d2m

Ladies' Extra Length, Genuine

English hose (not German imitation) at 35c, worth 60c, at Bliss' stocking factory, 148 Market street. my19d3

Grocers Everywhere Keep It.

Why? Because DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER has achieved a reputation second to none for strength, purity, reliability and economy. It produces most elegant, light biscuits, rolls, &c., and so exact are the proportions of each ingredient that the same results follow each time. It permits no waste of flour—is convenient to use, and the food prepared with it is such that it can be eaten and relished by the most sensitive dyspeptic or invalid without fear of indigestion. Manufactured by DOOLEY & BROTHER, 69 New street, New York, and for sale at retail by all grocers. my15eod3

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair

Bargains Now

in all kinds of ladies', gents' and children's hosiery, summer underwear, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., at Bliss' stocking factory, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. my19d3

Hagan's Magnolia Balm

will make a lady of 25 look as if she were but 18. It gives the complexion a lively, pearl-like appearance, exceedingly beautiful and perfectly natural. It removes pimples, sunburn, moth-patches, ring-marks, sallowness, etc., and in a very few weeks changes the rustic face into one of culture and refinement. Any lady who wishes to be pleased with herself and please others will certainly use this article. Then dress your hair with Lyon's Celebrated Kathairon, and the two attractions—the complexion and the hair—are perfect. The Kathairon stimulates the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out and turning gray, and is the best hair dressing in the world. All druggists keep these articles.

May10eod&w1mo.

PHALON'S NEW PERFUME.

"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."
"I LOVE YOU."

THE MOST LASTING PERFUME.
THE MOST FRAGRANT BOUQUET.
THE SWEETEST OF PERFUMES.

mh8 deod3m

Ladies' Extra Length, Genuine

English hose (not German imitation) at 35c, worth 60c, at Bliss' stocking factory, 148 Market street. my19d3

FLUTING MACHINES.

Knox, Universal, and American patents, large stock and low prices, at Pyne & Creighton's, 146 Market, between Fourth and Fifth. w&f.

☞See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au8 d&wly

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞This evening, at 4 o'clock, we will sell the following desirable lots:

100x100 northwest corner Twentieth and Grayson.

100x100 northeast corner Twenty-first and Grayson.

THOS. PEARSON, and S. G. HENRY & CO.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eodly

DIED.

HAWKINS—On Tuesday night, the 16th inst., at 20 minutes after 11 o'clock, RICHARD G. HAWKINS, in the 33d year of his age.

His funeral will take place from St. Paul's Church on Friday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance to accommodate all who may wish to accompany the remains to the cemetery. my18 d2*

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of ARTHUR WALLACE, son of R. B. Alexander, Esq., who was drowned on Saturday evening, May 13, 1871, aged 13 years, will take place from the residence of his father, No. 315 Fifth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock.

SUITS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Silk Suits,

POPLIN SUITS,

Linen Suits,

WHITE SUITS,

AND

OVERSKIRTS,

IN NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AT

MORRIS LEVI'S

Cloak and Suit Store, No. 107 Fourth st.
ap16 d3uWe&Fr

RELIGIOUS.

Christ Church.

DIVINE service and lecture on the Historical Books of the Bible on Friday night at 8 o'clock. The boy choristers sing at these services. Seats free.

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND COMMANDER
MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,
LOUISVILLE, KY., May 18, 1871.

The Grand and Past Grand officers of the Gr∴ Commandery of Knights Templar of Kentucky are ordered to assemble at the Templar's asylum on Friday, 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Frater, Past Commander, R. G. HAWKINS, Grand Senior Warden.

WM. A. WARNER,
R∴ E∴ Gr∴ Commander K'ts T. of Ky.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The members of De Molay Commandery, No. 12, Knights Templar, are notified to assemble at their asylum, Masonic Temple, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. precisely, for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our late Sir Knight, RICHARD G. HAWKINS. The funeral ceremonies will take place at St. Paul's Church, at 3 o'clock p. m.

The members of Louisville Commandery, No. 1, and all visiting Sir Knights, are courteously invited to attend and participate in the funeral ceremonies. By order of the Eminent Commander.

my18 d2* J. M. S. McCORKLE, Recorder.

Attention, Sir Knights.

The members of Louisville Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar, are hereby notified to meet at their asylum, Masonic Temple, this (Friday) p. m., at 1½ o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Sir Knight, Past Commander RICHARD G. HAWKINS, of De Molay Commandery, No. 12. It is earnestly desired that every member will be present promptly.

S. S. PARKER, E. C.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The officers and members of King Solomon Royal Arch Chapter, No 18, are hereby notified to assemble in the Chapter Room, in Masonic Temple, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late companion, RICHARD G. HAWKINS, Past Grand High Priest of Kentucky.

The officers, the Grand Chapter of Kentucky, and members of subordinate chapters, and all companions in good standing are invited to participate in the funeral ceremonies. By order of

JNO. H. LEATHERS, H. P.
SAM'L CASSEDAY, Jr., Sec'y.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The officers and members of Falls City Lodge, No. 376, A. Y. M., are hereby notified to assemble in the Chapter Room, Masonic Temple, on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock p. m., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, Past Master RICHARD G. HAWKINS. Members of sister lodges and all Masons in good standing are invited to participate in the funeral services. By order.

JOHN H. LEATHERS, W. M.
SAM. H. BUCHANAN, Sec. my18 d2*

Knights of Pythias.

Pioneer Lodge No. 5, K. of P., meets to-night in regular convention, at their hall corner Eleventh and Green streets. Work in 2d and 3d degrees.

LEE S. JOHNSON, R. and C. S.

I. O. O. F.

The officers and members of Amnon Encampment, No. 11, will meet at their hall on Friday, May 19th, 1871, at 1½ o'clock p. m., to attend the funeral of our late Patriarch, RICHARD G. HAWKINS. Members of sister encampments are fraternally invited to attend.

WM. B. ROGERS, C. P.
WM. B. KENNEDY, Scribe. my18 d2*

I. O. O. F.

The officers and members of Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 2, are hereby notified to meet at their hall on Friday, May 19, at 1½ o'clock p. m., to attend the funeral of our late brother, RICHARD G. HAWKINS. Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited to attend. By order of A. W. RANDOLPH, N. G.

my18 d2* W. B. ROGERS, Sec'y.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. Henry Starr, the firm of J. H. Ryan & Starr ceased on the 15th instant.

I will collect all debts due the firm, and pay all liabilities of the same.

I will continue the leather and shoe finding business in all its branches, and solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally extended the late firm.

JOHN H. RYAN,
my19 d3&w1 No. 255 West Main, Louisville, Ky.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Ball, Irvine & Merwin was dissolved by mutual consent on the 12th day of September, 1870, S. M. Merwin retiring.

J. HALL,
W. C. IRVINE,
my19 d3* S. M. MERWIN.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Peter, Powers & Cooper is dissolved by mutual consent, W. W. Powers retiring. The business will be continued under the firm of Arthur Peter & Co., by Arthur Peter and Harvey Cooper, who alone are authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

ARTHUR PETER,
W. W. POWERS,
my17 deod3w HARVEY COOPER.

Copartnership Notice.

WE the undersigned have this day associated with us Weedon B. Gray, and will continue the general produce and commission business under the firm name and style of J. L. Botsford & Co.

J. L. BOTSFORD,
T. G. BOTSFORD.
Louisville, May 9, 1871. my14 d6

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY,

For June.

THE publishers of this periodical, which has leaped so suddenly into popular favor, are determined to make Scribner's Monthly the most brilliant and attractive magazine in America, as well as the best and cheapest.

The June number contains seven illustrated articles and nearly fifty pictures. The stories of this number are of unusual dramatic power, whilst the descriptive articles and essays are specially varied, able and interesting.

N. P. Langford, the intrepid frontiersman, completes his thrilling narrative of the Wonders of the Yellowstone, with an account of the Great American Geysers. The largest in the world. (With twenty illustrations.)

The St. Louis Bridge, one of the greatest engineering achievements of the age. (Nine illustrations.)

The Freedom of the Pulpit. By Samuel W. Duffield. Suggested by Wilkinson's papers on "The Bondage of the Pulpit."

The Mother of the Emperor William. (Illustrated.)

Lights and Shadows of the War. (Illustrated.) The "Beauty of Lorraine;" The Iron Cross; The Red Cross; The Black Cross.

Leipsic and its Fair. (Illustrated.)

Poems—Three Leaves from a Story. Illustrated by Miss Hallock. **Making Port. The Clothes of a Ghost!**

In "**Wilfrid Cumbermede**," George MacDonald talks about the Ministry, the Law, and the Mystery of Death.

Norah: The Story of a Wild Irish Girl.—Continued. One of Mrs. Oliphant's Best Stories.

The Shadow that Came Between. A Story by Miss Trafton.

The True Story of the Capture of Pegasus. Humorous Designs by Hopkins.

Dr. J. G. Holland writes about "**Living with Windows Open**" and "**The French Republic.**"

THE OLD CABINET has "Confessions of a Conceited Man," "Two Weddings," &c.

HOME AND SOCIETY contains "The Ethics of Dress," "Spring Fashions," "Bonnets," "Summer in a Corner," &c., and in CULTURE AND PROGRESS ABROAD and AT HOME there are articles on "English Pauperage," "Wagner in the Bowery," "The Kindergarten," &c.

$3 a Year—30 Cents a Number.

For sale by all Dealers.

SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, N. Y.

$100 Reward!

LOST OR STOLEN.

A DIAMOND CROSS, about 1½ inches long, with about 25 stones. A liberal reward will be given by returning to KITTS & WERNE, 120 Main street. Supposed to have been lost while visiting Cave Hill Cemetery on the 10th of May. my12 dtf

P. LEBER & M. LIMBURG,

Fresco Artists,

ARE now prepared to do all kinds of fine Frescoing, and respectfully call the attention of parties wishing this kind of work to the work done by them at the Masonic Temple and the Cathedral and in the residences of Messrs. Ed. Wilder, T. C. Ford, J. M. Bryant, W. Gwyn, and others. Communication may be had with them by calling or addressing at 340 Eighth st., or at Mr. N. Nicholas', No. 83 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky. my19 d3*

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

LAW SCHOOL.

Instructors and Subjects for 1871-72.

PROFESSORS.

Emory Washburn, LL.D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.

Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Evidence, Equity, and Pleading.

C. C. Langdell, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.

LECTURERS.

George T. Bigelow, LL.D. (late Chief Justice of Massachusetts), Marine Insurance.

Charles S. Bradley, LL.D. (late Chief Justice of Rhode Island), Corporations.

Nicholas St. John Green, LL.B., Criminal Law and Torts.

John Lathrop, LL.B., Shipping and Admiralty.

John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Conflict of Laws.

The Academic year begins Sept. 28, 1871. Important changes have been made in the terms of admission, the course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the fees. For a circular containing full information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Sec'y, Cambridge, Mass. my19 d3aw3w&w3

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R. B. MILES'

SADDLERY, HARNESS,

TRUNK AND TRAVELING-BAG

EMPORIUM,

Sign Golden Horse Head, No. 53 Main,

Bet. Second and Third Sts.

ap9 d&Sutjy2

Persecuted Organ.

The human stomach has been a shamefully persecuted organ. There was a time when for every dereliction of duty it was punished with huge doses of the most disgusting and nauseous drugs. In vain it rejected them and literally returned them upon the hands of those who administered them. They were forced upon it again and again until its solvent power was thoroughly drenched out of it.

The world is wiser now than it was in that drastic era when furious purgation and mercurial salivation were what Artemas Ward would have called the "main holt" of the faculty in cases of dyspepsia and liver complaint.

The great modern remedy for indigestion and biliousness is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a preparation which has the merit of combining a palatable flavor with such tonic, aperient, and antibilious properties as were never heretofore united in any medicine.

It has been discovered, at last, that sick people are not like the fabled Titans, who found prostration so refreshing that, when knocked down, they rose from the earth twice as vigorous as before. When an invalid is prostrated by powerful depleting drugs he is apt to stay prostrated, and the debilitated, being aware of the fact, prefer the BUILDING UP to the KNOCKING DOWN system of treatment.

Hostetter's Bitters meets the requirements of the rational medical philosophy which at present prevails. It is a perfectly pure vegetable remedy, embracing the three important properties of a preventive, a tonic, and an alterative. It fortifies the body against disease, invigorates and revitalizes the torpid stomach and liver, and effects a most salutary change in the entire system when in a morbid condition.

In this country, where the enfeebling temperature renders the human organization particularly susceptible to unwholesome atmospheric influences, the Bitters should be taken as a protection against epidemic disease. my15 eo13&w1

CONSUMPTION,

Its Cure and Its Preventive,

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted Dr. Joseph H. Schenck's Simple Treatment, and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of **Consumption.**

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they "**Leave nothing Behind.**"

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last, **A supply of Good Blood.**

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood-Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings, it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was **Given up as Lost.**

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented, or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the rooms as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility, in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption; confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought that I could not live a week; then like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniments than the ample instructions that accompany them; First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylacteric against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

R. MACREADY & CO., N. E. corner Columbia and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, O., wholesale agents.
oc21 deodly-MW&F

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

I can send you Sanitary Rules and instructions that will enable you to recover your Manhood without the use of Medicine by simply following the Laws of Nature and of Health. Inclose stamp and address

HENRY AMSDEN,
ap24 d1m&w4 Station D. New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,

Newport, R. I.,

WILL open for the reception of guests June 27. Important improvements are being made for the comfort of its patrons. Applicants for rooms will please address JOS. B. WEAVER, Prop'r,
my11 d12exSu Everet House, New York City.

CORPORATION NOTICES.

Notice.

A CALL of 25 per centum upon the subscription to the stock of the Paroquet Springs Co. has been made, payable on demand.

R. A. JOHNSTON, President.
JNO. R. GHEENS, Treasurer. my17 d3

LAWYERS.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, R. T. DURRETT. C. M. BRIGGS
Late Governor of Ky.

BRAMLETTE, DURRETT & BRIGGS,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

Office at 105 east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets.

LOUISVILLE..........................KENTUCKY.

THE above law firm, composed of Ex-Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, R. T. Durrett, and C. M. Briggs, will practice in the following named courts in Louisville: the Louisville Chancery Court, the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas, the Jefferson Circuit Court, the Jefferson County Court, the Louisville City Court, the United States Circuit Court and the United States District Court, in which last named Court all matters in bankruptcy are adjudicated. They will also give particular attention to cases in the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky.

Special arrangements have been made for the collection of debts not only in Louisville, but throughout Kentucky, Tennessee, and other Southern States. With reliable correspondents, selected with the utmost care from among the best lawyers at all points for which our business is undertaken, speedy collections and prompt remittances are assured.

We have moved our office to No. 105, on the east side of Fifth street, nearly opposite to the courthouse. tal dtf

1,003 GIFTS.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
The Foundling Asylum, Sisters of Charity, New York, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington.

To be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. A. Pleasanton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Wednesday, June 7, 1871.

The following Gifts will be awarded the successful ticket-holders by the Commissioners:

4 story Brick House, 66 N. Calvert st., Baltimore, $28,000; 2,240 acres Timber Land in Washington co., Md., with three Dwellings and Saw-Mill, lying on Ches. & Ohio Canal, $20,000; 3-story Brick House, 122 Bolton st., Balto., $16,500; 3-story Brick House, 200 Conway st., Balto., $7,500; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, 3 miles from Balto., on Passenger R. W., $11,000; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, same location, $9,000; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, same location, $8,500; 1 fine Residence near Govanstown, same location, $7,500; 7 Lots adjoining above suburban property, $2,500 each, $17,500; 900 Cash Gifts; $30,000 Bonds, Brownsville Precinct and Lincoln co., Neb., 7 per cent. gold int.; $4,000 U. S. Bonds; $10,000 N. C. State Bonds; 110 shares National Mechanics' Bank, Balto.; 100 shares Citizens' National Bank, Balto.; 100 shares Northern Central R. R.; 100 shares Erie R. R.; 20 shares Balto. & Ohio R. R.; 20 shares Phila. Wilmington & Balto. R. R. 52,000 TICKETS only will be sold at $5 each. $260,000.

Hon. R. McCOLLOUGH, Elkton, Md. } Commissioners.
Maj. GEO. T. CASTLE, Balto., Md. }
Hon. J. S. NEGLEY, M. C., Pittsburg, Pa., Trustee.

References—Maj. Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jas. S. Negley, Pittsburg, Pa.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney General, Baltimore.

On the day of the Concert the newspapers in Washington will announce the names of the gentlemen who will be present as a committee of citizens, by invitation, at the allotment of gifts, and a week before that day the time and place of the concert and the names of the performers will be announced in the newspapers of Washington, New York and Baltimore. Deeds of the above real estate, certified by counsel, in the hands of the trustees. Tickets and circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, General Agent, Stationer and Printer, No. 31 Nassau st., New York. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. my9 d1mexSu&w1

REMOVAL.

MOSS & SEMPLE,
IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE,

243 Main street, Louisville.

my18 d10

JNO. A. DICKINSON,

FURNITURE,

NO. 83 THIRD STREET,

ap12 dtf Between Main and Market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

OFFICE OF MILLS, JOHNSON & CO., }
DISTILLERS AND RECTIFIERS, 53 E. SECOND ST., }
CINCINNATI, May 18th 1871. }

WE beg to inform our patrons and the trade generally that, notwithstanding the recent fire, by which our two warehouses adjoining our rectifying and redistilling establishment were destroyed, our business will be carried on as usual without interruption, and all orders will be served as promptly and [illegible] as [illegible] without delay. Our office for next thirty to sixty days will be at this location.

MILLS, JOHNSON & CO.,
my19 d3* 53 East Second street.

Proclamation.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., May 16, 1871. }

NOTICE is hereby given to owners of dogs that on and after Monday, May 22d, 1871, and until September 1st, 1871, all persons owning or having dogs are required to confine them to their premises or to keep them muzzled.

The police are instructed to kill all unmuzzled dogs found running at large within the period above-named.

my17 d6 JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

To Tobacco Planters and Dealers.

THERE will be no tobacco fair or premium sale held at Louisville this year. By order
my17 d15 TOBACCO BOARD OF TRADE.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Elizabeth Freking's Ex'r, plt., }
vs. } No. 24,283.
Elizabeth Freking's Heirs, dfts. }

THE creditors of Elizabeth Freking, deceased, are notified to produce their claims against her estate at my office, properly proven, according to law, on or before the 1st day of June, 1871.

ROB'T COCHRAN,
my16 d10 Com'r L. Ch'y C't.

Louisville Chancery Court.

Amanda Washington's Adm'r }
vs. } No. 24,217.
Amanda Washington's Heirs, &c. }

THE creditors of Amanda Washington, deceased, are notified to produce their claims against her estate, properly proven according to law, at my office, on or before the 1st day of June, 1871.

ROB'T COCHRAN,
my16 d7 Com'r L. Ch'y C't.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Henry A. Speider, deceased, will come forward and pay the same within 30 days; also, all persons who have any claim against the same will present their accounts to the undersigned.

FRED. FRISCHE,
Executor of the estate of Henry A. Speider, No 120½ Preston street. an26 deodim

Notice.

HEADQUARTERS WEBB ENCAMPMENT, NO. 2, }
LEXINGTON, KY. }

A CERTIFICATE of three shares of the stock of the Bank of Kentucky, issued to Thomas B. Baxter, deceased, Agent of Webb Encampment, was, upon the death of said Baxter, lost or destroyed, and, after diligent search, cannot be found. All persons are notified that the undersigned will apply, on the third Saturday in October, 1871, to the Bank of Kentucky for the issue of a new certificate to Webb Encampment, and are called upon to show cause why the same should not be issued.

G. D. BUCKNER,
Eminent Commander Webb Commandery, No. 2.
April 18 1871. ap19 WeF&Sm

Hops! Hops!

20 BALES Wisconsin Hops, crop of 1870; also several samples of New York State; in store and for sale by WM. BABB,
ap18 WeFr&Mo3m No. 19 Third st.

Manufacturers and Others

CAN obtain Nickels and Fractional Currency in sums of one dollar and upward at the counter of the Louisville Insurance and Banking Co.
mj13 dim THEODORE HARRIS, President.

To Lend.

I AM authorized to make loans, to responsible parties, upon first-class property. Apply to, or, in my absence, address me, care Slaughter & Campbell.
my9 dtf L. L. ANDERSON.

Notice.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Co. on the 20th of April the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the annual meetings of the stockholders of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad for the election of seven Directors for said company be changed from the first Saturday in June to the last Saturday in June in each year.

A. A. GORDON, Sec'y.
my3 dim

"Hudson Creamery Butter."

JUST received per express this day, "Fresh Creamery Butter." HIBBITT & SON,
ap20 d30 72 West Market, bet. Second and Third.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS

No. 9, Wall St., New York.

TRANSACT a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight. As agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the new U. S. loans. We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government securities, railroad stocks, bonds and gold. Investment orders particularly attended to. Having had fifteen years' experience as President of one of our city banks, our senior will be able to invest money for estates or capitalists, in desirable securities and upon favorable terms. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas. Certificates of deposit issued payable with interest and available at all business centers. my19 dim

CENTRAL BANK.

THIS institution, now fully organized according to its charter, will, on the 26th day of April, 1871, commence business.

Banking-house No. 73, on the east side of Fifth street, between Main and Market sts.

Warehouse at northeast corner Fourteenth and Walnut streets.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. C. JOHNSTON, President.
JULIUS DORN, Cashier. ap26tim

7-30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

THE building of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last), is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed **266** miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over **130** miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has **413** miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least **560**.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend, as a profitable and perfectly safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have **30** years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest (more than 8 per cent. currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and its equipments, and also, as fast as the road is completed, on

23,000 ACRES OF LAND

to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1,000 bond. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and Interest are payable in Gold; Denominations—Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR BONDS.—Northern Pacific 7 30's are at all times receivable at ten per cent. above par, in exchange for the company's lands, at their lowest cash price. This renders them practically interest-bearing land warrants.

SINKING FUND.—The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the re-purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment, accessible to the people, which is more profitable or safe.

EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.—The success of the new Government 5 per cent. loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

OTHER SECURITIES.—All marketable stocks and bonds will be received at their highest current price in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties. Express charges on Money or Bonds received, and on Seven-thirties sent in return, will be paid by the Financial Agents. Full information, maps, pamphlets, etc., can be obtained on application at any agency, or from the undersigned.

For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Philadelphia, New York, Washington, Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

By BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the country.

We, the undersigned, have accepted an agency for the sale of these bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investors generally:

C. N. WARREN,
Pres't Lou. City Nat. Bank.
LOUISVILLE INS. & B'K'G CO.,
By Theodore Harris, Pres't.
J. S. BARRET,
Cashier German Security Bank.
H. M. PAYNE, Galt House, Louisville, General Agent for Northern Pacific Loan. ap12 deod3m

Missouri County Bonds.

WE recommend to parties seeking entirely safe investments the following list of choice securities:

Johnson County (Mo.) Bonds; ten per cent.; due in 15 years.
Vernon County (Mo.) Bonds; eight per cent.; due in 19 years.
Macon County (Mo.) Bonds; eight per cent.; due in 19 years.
Morgan County (Mo.) Bonds; ten per cent.; due in 15 years.

The above bonds are sold at rates which yield, upon the investment, from eleven to thirteen per cent. semi-annual interest. Having been engaged specially in negotiating Missouri county bonds in Kentucky for the past two years, we refer with pleasure to the fact that the county bonds of Chariton, Lewis, Ray, Livingston, Pettis, Henry, Callaway, Cass, and several other counties, whose bonds we have negotiated, are now held at an advance of 2½ to 10 per cent. upon the purchase price.

The following well-known financiers, among many others, after a thorough examination, have invested largely:

E. L. Shackelford, Cashier First National Bank, Danville.
Col. John Cowan, Teller First National Bank, Danville.
James Kinnaird, Sr., Vice President First National Bank, Danville.
Rev. R. A. Johnstone, Financial Agent of Center College.
John Owsley, Cashier Deposit Bank, Stanford, Kentucky.
W. H. Kinnaird, Cashier National Bank, Lancaster, Ky.
Silas T. Green, Cashier Deposit Bank, Richmond, Ky.
N. Long & Co., Bankers, Russellville, Ky.
Ed. Conly, Cashier City National Bank, Lexington, Ky.
Dr. A. T. Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.
Z. P. McBrayer, Pres. Commercial Bank, Harrodsburg, Ky.
Edm'd Bacon, Assistant Cashier Northern Bank, Lexington, Ky.
E. L. Davison, Pres. First National Bank, Springfield, Ky.
C. L. McElroy, Cashier First National Bank, Springfield, Ky.
Dr. Phillip Thornberry, Louisville, Ky.
Samuel Gill, Superintendent Short-line R. R., Louisville, Ky., &c.

Separate pamphlets of each county, containing an official statement of the financial condition and resources of each county, furnished on application to S. & A. McKEE,
Bond and Stock Brokers,
my10 WeFr&Mott 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

BONDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the First Mortgage Bonds of the Owensboro and Russellville Railroad. There are only $360,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds. The entire length of the road is about 80 miles, with about 25 miles fully completed and in regular operation.

The mortgage executed to secure these bonds covers the entire length of the road, its franchise, stock subscriptions, depots, and other property, which, aside from its franchise, is worth over one million of dollars, and the sale of the bonds will finish the entire road.

J. S. BARRET,
my11 d10 Citizens' Bank.

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'

Cheap Lace Store,

163½ FOURTH ST.

Just received a full and new stock of:

Embroidered Edgings and Insertions;
Marcellina Braids; Cotton Fringes;
Embroidered Collars and Cuffs;
Lace Chemisettes;
Embroidered Infants' Dresses;
Embroidered Infants' Waists;
Alexandre Kid Gloves $1;
Great Bargains in Black Lace Flounces. ap23

M. C. RAMSEY

HAS received a magnificent display of Elegant Jewelry. No. 114 Fourth street. ap13 dsm

NEW GOODS--CHEA

E. B. NUGENT

Will open, on MONDAY morning, May 15, a large assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Grenadines, Poplins, Lawns, Percales, Piques, Shaw

PARASOLS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

Which have been selected in New York within the last few days, and will be sol Greatly Reduced Prices.

E. B. NUGENT,
148 and 150 Fourth Stree

mh26SuTu&Fr3m&ptc

MEDICINES.

RHEUMATISM.

Munroe's Rheumatic Cure.

THE best and most reliable article in the market for the permanent cure of Rheumatism and Rheumatic affections, for sale by all druggists.

H. C. LLOYD, Sole Agent,
my8 d8aW&Fly N. W. cor. Seventh and Walnut.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau street, New York. de25 deodSmMoWe&Fr

DR. LIMERICK'S PILE SPECIFIC, Warranted to cure Piles, Fistula, and all diseases of the rectum. An internal and external remedy. Cures Constipation. Delightful to use. Arthur Peter & Co., Wholesale Agents.

Nothing can equal the Turkish Tooth Balm for the Teeth & Gums

UNIVERSAL PAIN-KILLER Cures all manner of pains. Wholesale and retail at No. 52 Market street, above Brook, Louisville, Ky. Sold by Druggists. DR. LIMERICK & CO.

GRIMAULT [illegible]

Chemist to the Court,

45, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PARIS.

FRENCH MEDECINES

DR. LERAS'

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON

Clear as spring water and tasteless, has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhees, anemia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

ASTHMA

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections especially when Belladonna, stramonium and opium have failed to give relief.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

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CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: GRIMAULT AND CO.

NO MORE DIFFICULT OR PAINFUL DIGESTION

BURIN DU BUISSON

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed, by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangement of the digestive functions, such as gastritis, gastralgia, long and laborious digestions, wind in the stomach and bowels, emaciation, jaundice and complaints of the liver and loins.

They are considered by physicians as being superior to the celebrated Vichy Lozenges.

Agents in Louisville,
je10 d1awFly ARTHUR PETER & CO.

MEDICAL.

DR. LANCASTER

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., &c. a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has had more experience in his "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured in Louisville alone upwards of 15,000 cases.

GONORRHEA cured in from two to five days.

SYPHILIS, Gleet, Stricture, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Itch, &c., cured in half the usual time.

SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charges.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L's diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimony will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—For all obstructions. Price $2.

Best quality of Male Safes, 50 cts each—3 for $2.

Medical Pamphlet sent FREE.

Office 104½ Fifth street, near Market. Consultation FREE. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sunday, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
ja30 dtf

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in producing and preventing offspring, how to preserve the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and twenty-four pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married, or contemplate marriage. Still, it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North Eighth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is, or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts can be consulted, personally or by mail, on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office, No. 12 North Eighth Street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures colic and griping in the bowels and facilitates the process of teething. PRICE 25 CENTS.
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MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhea, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in children of all ages. PRICE 25 CENTS.

It is the great Infants' and Children's soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause. Prepared by the Grafton Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.

DOCTOR WHITTIER,

617 St. Charles St.

LONGER LOCATED IN ST. LOUIS THAN ANY Chronic Physician, so successfully treats Simple and Complicated Venereal Diseases as to bring patients from every State. His hospital opportunities, a life-time experience, with purest drugs prepared in the establishment, cures cases given up by others, no matter who failed; tell your private troubles. Consultation free. Send two stamps for medical essays. [illegible] MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, sent by mail, 15 cents each, both for 25 cents, 100 pages. All the curious, doubtful, or inquisitive wish to know, all about Self-Pollution, Prevention, Marriage. Every young man and woman ought to read it as a warning. The nervous, debilitated or partially impotent are scientifically advised.

Galen's Head Dispensary,

Established 1850, Chartered 1861,

by the Legislature of Kentucky, for the treatment of all diseases of a private nature incident to both sexes, including gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, inflammation of the bladder and kidneys, syphilis in all its stages, scrofula, &c., seminal weakness, impotency, sexual debility, and all the evil effects arising from youthful indiscretion and excess, causing premature decay, loss of vitality, &c. A varix clasp that will cure varicocele in half the time, and for less than one-fourth the cost of a surgical operation. Special attention paid to all Female diseases, leucorrhea or whites, obstructions of the menstrual period, barrenness, falling of the womb, &c. Also, Agent for Dewees's Female Monthly Regulator Pills—price $2.

Just Published—A Medical Report, treating upon all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes, containing 50 large pages, 30 [illegible] the condition of the organs in a state of health and disease, with the author's new method of treatment. Sent under seal for 25 cents. Consultation personally or by letter free of charge, and strictly confidential. Address GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, No. 73 West Jefferson street, bet. Second and Third, Louisville, Ky. sa1

DRY GOODS.

Ribbons.

CORD Edge Ribbons, Nos. 9, 12, 16, 20, and 22;
Black Bolled Silk Ribbons, Nos. 9, 12, 16 and 20;
Gros Grain " " 1½, 2, 3, and 4;
Trimming " "
Assorted Colored Sash Ribbons;
Black Gross Grain "
Taffeta " Nos. 1½ to 20;
Black Cotton Velvet "
Black and Colored Silk Velvet Ribbons;
" " " Belt "

Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
my15 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

Trimmings.

BLACK and Colored Silk Fringes;
" " Gimps;
" " Galloons;
" " Cotton Trimmings;
" " Braids;
" " Cotton Braids.

Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
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BLACK and Colored Silk Buttons;
Fancy Agate and Pearl Agate do;
do Glass do;
Assorted Pearl do;
Pearl Shirt do.

Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
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BUSINESS CARDS.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 91 and 289 [illegible], Prop's

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron worker 473 & 475 [illegible] Twelfth and Thirteenth

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

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"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," [illegible] marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" [illegible] cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

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All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

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Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Cincinna

SHORT-LINE R.

WITH ITS CONNECTIONS is

5½ HOURS QUICKER

TO EASTERN CITI

Than Any Other Rail Line from Louisville,

19 Hours in Advance

Of the RIVER ROU

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE

Baltimore in 26 Hours,
Philadelphia in 27 Hour
Washington in 27 Hou
New York in 30½
Boston in 35

```
                                        Leave.
Cincinnati Mail, except Sunday.........
Southern Fast Line."..................  6:00 a m
Cincinnati Express, daily.............  3:55 p m
Cin. Night Express, ex Saturday. 10:15 p m
Lexington Mail, except Sunday...  6:05 a m
Lexington Exp, except Sunday....  3:30 p m
Lagrange Accomo'n, ex. Sunday .5:05 p m.
```

Sleeping Cars on 10:45 P. M. Round-trip tickets Cincinnati and Covington at reduced rates. [illegible] offices Depot, Third and Main, Galt, Louisville [illegible] Willard Hotels. No charge for telegrams [illegible] sleeping cars. Through car for Shelbyville leaves 5:05 p. m. my17 d5 SAM'L GILL,

LOUISVILLE AND INDIANA

RAILROAD LINE

THE ONLY LI

Without Change of Cars [illegible]
LOUISVILLE to

St. Louis, Chica

—AND—

EASTERN CITIES.

Trains Leave Bridge Depot as follo

6:35 a. m. Express, daily, except Sunday. [illegible] man's Palace Cars through to New York via [illegible] Handle. Parlor Cars through to Cleveland via [illegible] Line. Connects at St. Louis and Chicago.

2:40 p. m. Express daily. Through to St. Lo[illegible] Chicago in Pullman's Palace Cars. To New [illegible] via Bee Line, in Wagner's Palace Cars. Pul[illegible] Palace Cars will be run on this train, Sunday, th[illegible] to New York.

11:15 p. m. Express. Daily, except Saturd[illegible] necting for all points North, East, and Wes[illegible] Night Cars, with reclining chairs. FREE to [illegible]

Tickets for sale and sleeping-cars secured [illegible] General Ticket Office, corner of Main and Th[illegible] and at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, Will[illegible] tel, and depot, corner Fourteenth and Main st[illegible]

my15atf HORACE SCOTT, Gen'l

Louisville, New Albany & C

RAILROAD

97 Miles Shorter than the old line [illegible] dianapolis—47 Miles Shorter than [illegible] North Vernon to St. Louis, Vin[illegible] cennes, Evansville, Cairo, Terre Haute, and all points West.

SHORT LINE NORTH & NORTHW

Tickets for sale at General Ticket Office, west corner Fourth and Main streets, [illegible] House, Willard, and Louisville Hotels.

TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTE

AS FOLLOWS:

Mail and Day Express leaves........ [illegible]
Returning, arrives.................... [illegible]
Night Express leaves..................
Returning, arrives....................

Omnibuses leave Hotels one hou[illegible] above. Omnibuses will call for [illegible] gage at private residences or hot[illegible]

R. H. G. M[illegible]

S. K. HOOPER, G. T. A.
D. K. BRUCE, Southern P[illegible]
corner of Fourth and Main st[illegible]
1a20 dly

Louisville and

—AND—

MEMPHIS AND

RAILROAD

Trains run to and from Loui[illegible]

Leave. [May 14, 1871.
9:20 A. M. Nashville, Memphis & [illegible]
9:20 P. M. Nash., Mem., N. O., & [illegible]
12:15 P. M. Nashv. & Southeastern Ex[illegible]
7:45 A. M. Richmond & Livingston [illegible]
3:45 P. M. Bardstown Accommod[illegible]

Glasgow Branch—Accommo[illegible] Glasgow Junction at 6:15 A. M. a[illegible] rive at Glasgow at 7:10 A. M. and [illegible] ing, leave Glasgow at 9:05 A. M. and [illegible] at Glasgow Junction at 9:00 A. M. an[illegible]

Nashville, Memphis, New Orlea[illegible] Express, and Nashville and South[illegible] Mail run daily. All other trains da[illegible] day.

☞For Through Tickets, Baggage [illegible] formation as to Sleeping Cars, Throug[illegible] with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., [illegible] Offices, corner Third and Main streets, [illegible] and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, [illegible] Galt House, Bridge Depot and at Depo[illegible] and Broadway.

a30 dtf ALBERT FINK

DIRECT ROUTE

MISSISSIPPI C

AND

NEW ORLEANS, JA

AND

GREAT NORTHERN

459 Miles, Without Change [illegible] Management—Two Daily [illegible] Trains Through to New [illegible] leans and all Points South.

THIS line has been thoroughly [illegible] Pullman Palace-cars, which are [illegible] night trains, is many hours quicker, an[illegible] than any other line. All trains run [illegible] on time. Ask for tickets via Mis[illegible] and N. O., J. & G. N. Railways, an[illegible] ers and you will save TIME, M[illegible] noyance of many changes of cars [illegible]

☞Tickets for sale at all princi[illegible] North, East, and West.

General Pas[illegible]
D. B. MOREY, G. T. A. Miss. Cent. R[illegible]
S. E. CAREY, G. T. A. N. O., J. & G. [illegible]
my9 dlm

HOTELS.

Mrs. JO. B. ALEXANDER. C.

NATIONAL

Refitted and Furn[illegible]

Corner Fourth and Ma

LOUISVILLE, K

Fare $2 50 p

fe8 dtf ALEXANDER & HATC

J. WOODSON BURTON, J. W.
Late of Perryville, Ky.

U. S. HOT

Louisville,

BURTON & STOCKTON........P

This Hotel has bee[illegible]

REFITTED AND FUR

oc17 dtf

C. C. WILLA

EBBITT H

WASHINGTO

CANDIDA

For the Legi[illegible]

E. POLK JOHNSON is a [illegible] Jefferson county in the next Le[illegible] a Democratic convention, if one sh[illegible]

my3 dte*

J. M. WRIGHT is [illegible] Legislature from th[illegible] this city.

Louisville Ornamental Ir

THEO. W.

MANUFACTURE[illegible]

Iron Railing, Veranda[illegible] and all kinds of Wro[illegible] No. 383 Green st., bet. [illegible] LOUISVIL[illegible]

☞Repairing done at [illegible]

SMALL TALK.

For no graphic reports the phonographic reporter is peculiar.

One of the amateur newspapers has a bad case of phonographic reporter.

The "premature publication" of the Washington treaty is still worrying the old grannies in Washington.

The Kentucky Republican ticket is not of much weight, perhaps, but the Cincinnati railroad is too heavy for the party.

In taxing their strength to carry a Cincinnati railroad, the Kentucky Republicans will find that they can't carry their ticket.

When Dick Watts, in the Fifth District meeting, nominated Harlan for Governor, the Louisville Republicans gayly responded "Keno!"

The Radical executive State Committee is designed to be red-hot. The Third District will furnish Wood and the Eighth District Burnham.

Rip Van Krippenstapel says the Kentucky Republicans have been asleep and must awake. The truth is, Krip., they sleep the sleep that knows no waking.

A Mr. Zebra figured prominently in the Radical State Convention. The special phonographic reports are silent as to the ninety-nine stripes around his body.

Gen. Runkle, in the Radical Convention, went in strong for the Cincinnati road. The General is perhaps tenderly connected with Cincinnati. He must be a Runkle of the old dowager's.

The New York Star, which has absorbed the New York Democrat, is a liberal and progressive Democratic newspaper. No other journal in New York could have swallowed so much Bourbon without being affected by it.

New Lisbon, Ohio, asks the world to believe that there is a girl in that town from whose flesh some fifty-seven pieces of needles and four or five pins have been extracted, principally from her heel. The needles appear to have been of various sizes, and generally broken in three pieces, except in some of the smaller ones, which are in two pieces. She is now in comparative good health, so that she visits Smith's Ferry almost every day to have some pins or needles taken from her breast or heel. The pins are all bent as though there had been an effort to break them [illegible] pieces, and all the needles appear more or less corroded from having been in contact with the brass pins. How they "got [illegible]" is a mystery that no one can solve. [illegible] seems to be no doubt but that she swallowed them, but how or when no one knows, [illegible] many are yet to come out of her system.

[illegible] phase of national stupidity has developed by the Rulloff case—the incapacity of the average American mind to grapple with the fact that Binghamton, the scene of Rulloff's crime, ought to be spelled without a p. Every newspaper account and telegram spells it with a p. It's more than likely that the dispatches in the papers of this morning will spell it with a p. A writer may write it right a thousand times, and it will invariably appear in print with a p. The Buffalo people wrote letters to the Binghamton people some time ago, and always wrote Binghamton Binghampton. The Binghamton people, in replying, addressed letters for Buffalo to Buffalop. This led to inquiry on the part of the Buffalonians, and they are now the only people in the United States, outside of Binghamton, who can spell Binghamton without a p. Binghamton was named after Mr. Bingham. There never was any such person as Mr. Binghamp.

THE TURF.

Meeting over the Association Course at Lexington next Monday.

LIST OF THE HORSES.

[From the Lexington Press, 17th.]

[illegible] of the interest which is being taken [illegible] which are to come off next week, [illegible] been at some pains to collect a few [illegible] of news in connection with them. The [illegible] is in splendid condition, was never better, and the horses appear to be doing finely. The stables, however, are hardly sufficient to accommodate all the horses which are here and are coming. Many, no doubt, must be stabled in town. Mr. Thompson has already removed his two-year-old colts, which he will not run until the summer races in the East. Eight or ten other horses are to be turned out also.

Much excitement was manifested yesterday evening as Grinstead's, Lee Paul's and Buford's horses were led through the town. It looked like business, and as Hollywood, Salina and Gaberlunzie walked leisurely by, many hands were rubbed at the prospect of the glorious sport in store the coming week.

We append a list of the horses now here or coming. Harper's stable will arrive to-day:

KEENE RICHARDS' STABLE—RICE, TRAINER.

Victory, aged, by Uncle Vic, dam Magnolia. Allie Hunt, 5 year old, by Vandal, dam Nora. Ledia Grisson, 4 year old, by War Dance, dam the dam of Bettie Ward. Gen. [illegible] Moltke, 4 year old, by War Dance, dam [illegible]ed. Sir Rufus, 3 year old, by Lexington, dam Lizzie Martis.

CADWALLADER'S STABLE.

[illegible]ollie Cad, 3 year old, by Lexington, dam [illegible]her Witch; Nellie R., 3 year old, by [illegible]gton, dam Nora; Fadladeen, by War [illegible] dam Nora, 4 year old; War Girl, 3 year [illegible] War Dance, dam, the dam of Counter[illegible]; [illegible]ndy's colt, 3 year old, by Lexington, [illegible] Vandal mare; Coon Hunter, 4 year [illegible] Ulverston, out of a Patty Burns [illegible].

SHY'S STABLE.

[illegible]oon, 3 year old, by Bonnie Scotland, [illegible] Bruce; Stern Atchison, 2 year old, [illegible]on, colt.

DUDLEY'S STABLE.

[illegible], 3 year old, by Lightning; colt, 3 year [illegible]y Tipperary; London, 2 year old, by [illegible]ing.

STRINGFIELD'S STABLE.

[illegible]tina, 4 year old, by Australian, dam by [illegible]xington; Frogtown 3 year old, by Bonnie [illegible]land, dam Catina's dam; Quintod, 3 year [illegible] by Ulverston, dam by Omars; Moselle, 3 year old, by Asteroid, dam Lula Horton, [illegible]lt.

MOSES' STABLE.

Shoo Fly, 2 year old, by Norton, dam by Sovereign.

HUNT REYNOLDS' STABLE.

Harvey Villian, 3 year old, by Asteroid, dam by Wagner; Humphrey Evans, 3 year old, by Asteroid, dam Ann Hanley; Metella, 4 year old, by Australian, dam by Lexington; also a 4 year old mare and two 2 year olds.

BUFORD'S STABLE.

Hollywood, 3 year old, by Lexington, dam [illegible]am; Salina, 3 year old, by Lexington, [illegible] Lightsome; Rapidita, 3 year old, by [illegible]eroid, dam Fleeting Moments; Melita, 2 [illegible] old, by Marion, dam Susan Harris; [illegible] colt, 2 year old, by Commodore.

LEE PAUL'S STABLE.

Williamsburg, 3 year old, by Lightning, [illegible] Laura Spilman; Morgan Scout, 5 year old, by John Morgan, dam Lizzie Norris; [illegible] Jackson, 4 year old, by Lightning, dam Yorkshire; Kate Walker, 3 year old, by Embry's Lexington, dam by Berthune; Gaberlunzie, 3 year old, by Bonnie Scotland; Rival, an Asteroid colt.

FORD'S STABLE.

Bay colt, 3 year old, by Donerail; brown colt, 3 year old, by Donerail.

JNO. S. COOK'S STABLE.

Fulmina, 3 year old, by Lightning, dam by Eclipse; Alallah, 3 year old, by Lightning.

JOHN M. CLAY'S STABLE.

Ginger, 3 year old, by War Dance, dam Georgie Woods; Zillah, 3 year old, by Star Davis, dam Zara; True Blue, 2 year old, by Lexington, dam Balloon; Squeeze 'em, by Lexington, dam Skedaddle; Titana, 2 year old.

M'GRATH'S STABLE.

McKinney, 3 year old, by War Dance, dam Roxanna; John Doe, 2 year old, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler; Richard Roe, 2 year old, by Tipperary, dam Oleo; Susan Ann, 4 year old, by Lexington, dam Roxanna; Imperious, 3 year old, by Tipperary, dam Colleen Bawn; Jury, 2 year old, by Lexington, [illegible] Roxanna.

ZEB WARD'S STABLE.

Commerce, 3 year old, by Bonnie Scotland, dam Cottage Girl; Roebuck, 3 year old, by Jack Malone, dam an Eclipse mare; Helmet, [illegible] year old, by Lexington.

HARPER'S STABLE.

Longfellow, 4 year old, by Leamington, dam Nantura; Littleton, 4 year old, by Leamington, dam Fanny Holton; Express, 3 year old, by Endorser, dam Nantura; Little Girl, 3 year old, by Endorser, dam Fanny Holton.

SWIGERT'S STABLE.

Musketeer, 4 year old, by Lexington, dam Heiress. Mr. Swigert takes his best horses to St. Louis, Pilgrim, Morlacchi, Wanderer, Stockwood, and Annette.

[From the Observer and Reporter.]

The regular spring meeting over the Association Course, near this city, commences on Monday next, the 22d inst., and from the present indications the finest sport may be expected. The weather at present is beautiful, and the track in as fine condition as we ever saw it. [illegible] are gratified to learn from the papers that [illegible] spring meetings at Mobile, New Orleans, [illegible]his and Nashville have met with the [illegible] success, and there is no reason why [illegible] should not be equal, if not better, in point of interest, than any held since the war. There are at present about fifty horses at the [illegible] comprising the stables of Thompson, [illegible]ingfield, Cadwallader, Shy and [illegible] those of Gen. Buford, Swigert, Harper, McGrath, Grinstead, and Paul yet to arrive. Before the end of this week there will be over a hundred horses at the course, and we expect to see large fields and exciting contests for every stake and purse to be run for. [illegible]ogramme is a very good one, commencing with the Phoenix Hotel stake, to [illegible] there are ten entries, all of which are with the exception of Mollie Cad (who, [illegible] way, we are glad to state, has entirely [illegible] from her recent accident), who showed very well as a two-year old. Moselle and Frogtown are fine looking race horses and highly thought of by their owners. The second race is a mile dash for all ages. On the second day the Viley stake, for three-year olds, will be run, in which there are fourteen entries, the more prominent of which are Hollywood, Salina and Mollie Cad. Saucebox and McKinney, who proved themselves to be first-rate race horses last year, will not be able to start, as the former is now in New York and the latter hopelessly broken down. There will, in all probability, be six starters for this stake, and a fine race may be looked for. The second race is a two mile dash. On the third and fourth days there will be two races each for club purses, and from the number of aged horses at the course, large fields will doubtless contend for each purse. The two mile stake and a mile and a half dash will be the order for Friday. There are but six entries to the stake, with probably four starters. The three mile dash and a mile heats race will wind up the week's sport on Saturday. We have often wondered why there was not more stabling erected, as there has been scarcely room for the horses in attendance upon the races for several meetings past.

BRICK DUST.

Marriage of Brick Pomeroy to a Female Contributor—Ben Butler Publishes the Correspondence In Regard to the Divorce from the First Mrs. P.

ABOUT THE $20,000.

Brick Pomeroy was married in New York on Monday to Mrs. Louisa M. Thomas. The Sun of Wednesday says: The new Mrs. Pomeroy is a lady of medium height, with a fair complexion and a pretty face. She has for some time past contributed the column called the 'Home Corner,' in Pomeroy's Democrat, over the signature of 'Elm Orlou.' There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen. After the Rev. Dr. McElroy had saluted the newly-married couple, Judge Reymert stepped forward, and on behalf of Mr. Pomeroy, gave the bride a dowry of $75,000. She also received a number of other rich and elegant presents. All then sat down to a bountiful supper, and dancing followed until a late hour. This morning Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy will embark on an overland trip to Salt Lake and the Pacific coast. They will stop in Binghamton, to attend the marriage to-morrow of Mr. Pomeroy's private secretary, Mr. Charles C. Fritchers, to Miss Ella Keeler, daughter of Judge Keeler, of Union, who will accompany them the rest of the way.

The following batch of correspondence appears in the New York Herald of May 17th:

LOWELL, May 14, 1871.

To the Editor of the Herald: Some days since a letter appeared in the Herald, written by me, in relation to my employment as counsel in the divorce case of M. M. (alias "Brick") Pomeroy, which has recently been settled by the parties. With characteristic effrontery Pomeroy denied publicly that I had ever been employed, or my services requested, by Mrs. Pomeroy in that behalf. When I received the letter of that lady, as she was unknown to me, and the fact that she was connected with Pomeroy not being an assuring one—I took measures, as the inclosed correspondence discloses, to ascertain her standing and respectability in the community where she resides, and also her exact wishes, and then wrote her that I would act as counsel. All that is necessary to be known further will be seen in the correspondence. Without any application on my part, Mrs. Pomeroy has sent me the letter which closes the case. For obvious reasons, I have drawn my pen through the name of my correspondent so that you may see who he is, but desire that it may be reserved from publication, as his connection with the affair is only an act of kindness to myself.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

MRS. POMEROY TO BEN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 8, 1871.

Hon. B. F. Butler, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—Wishing legal advice, I know of no one to whom I can go and rely upon with such confidence as yourself. My husband, "Brick" Pomeroy, deserted me without cause when my child was an infant, ten years ago; supported me in part until some two years since, when, on going to New York, he wished a reconciliation, which I gladly granted; but as soon as he became established in New York, and obtained my signature to various papers, he left me again, and now refuses an alimony to myself and child, tries to compel me to grant him a divorce, and yet does not wish to give me sufficient means for support, nor has he furnished me any money for the last six months. He also threatens taking my daughter from me and putting her in a convent. What shall I do? I have no money now, but if you can take my case or even advise me I hope to be able to repay you after all is over. Direct to yours, respectfully,

MRS. M. M. POMEROY,
521 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

BEN TO A MILWAUKEE FRIEND.

[Private.] WASHINGTON, March 13, 1871.

Dear Sir—I have received a letter from Mrs. M. M. Pomeroy, claiming to be the wife of "Brick" Pomeroy, desiring my interference to get a divorce for her and alimony. The rascal has deserted her, as of course he would, being a slanderous, libelling, copperhead, scoundrelly Democrat. I have got an opportunity now of getting partially even with him. This letter is dated from No. 521 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis., very well written, and apparently genuine. But I do not mean to proceed until I know, if possible, all about the woman. Please investigate the case fully and return me the papers. See if she is reputable and get her story; and the fact of your possessing her letter will be a sufficient guarantee that you are accredited by me. Return me as promptly as possible, and assure the lady that everything in the way of zealous service to get justice for her will be done.

I am yours, truly.
BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

——— ———, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE MILWAUKEE FRIEND'S REPLY TO BEN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 17, 1871.

Hon. B. F. Butler:

Dear Sir—Your letter in reference to Mrs. M. M. Pomeroy, dated the 13th, came to hand this morning, and in reply would say that I called immediately at No. 521 Broadway, and had a very pleasant interview with the lady. She gave a complete history of her grievances for the past ten years, with the names of her witnesses, persons of good standing in this city. Since she wrote to you she consulted an attorney by the name of Butler, of Milwaukee, who made a proposition to Pomeroy for her to settle the whole matter for $20,000. This proposal has not been heard from, whether accepted or not. Before she will authorize you to proceed she wanted time to see Mr. Butler, he being a personal friend, although desirous of having you manage the case. By appointment I will have another interview on Wednesday next, after which I will write you the particulars in full. Any assistance I can render you in this or any other case I will gladly do. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

——— ———.

ANOTHER CONFIDENTIAL NOTE TO BEN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 27, 1871.

Hon. B. F. Butler:

My Dear Sir—You will recollect when I wrote you last I was to see Mrs. Pomeroy on the next Wednesday afternoon and give you full particulars of the interview. I called on Friday, when she gave me the following items: On Monday "Brick" Pomeroy's secretary or agent arrived from New York to make arrangements for a settlement. Mrs. Pomeroy proposed to settle for $20,000, she to sign off all other interests, and have no opposition to the divorce. These preliminaries were fixed upon, but whether the defendant, "Brick," will accept such terms will be a great question. He has, however, until May 1st to decide the matter. If the terms proposed are not accepted by that time, she says, suit will be commenced for divorce and alimony. Mrs. Pomeroy will, she says, advise you at an early day if the case is not fully and satisfactorily settled. Pomeroy must have heard from some one that you were engaged in the prosecution, or else he would not be so anxious to settle this little "unpleasantness" in his family. It looks that way to me. As the case progresses I will keep you posted.

You will find Mrs. Pomeroy's letter inclosed.

Kindly remember me to ——— ———.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
——— ———.

W. G. BUSSEY TO GENERAL BUTLER.

LAW OFFICE OF WILLIAM G. BUSSEY,
No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, April 15, 1871.

Benjamin F. Butler, M. C.:

Dear Sir—I have become cognizant of a few facts which you would perhaps be glad to know, but which, from certain circumstances, you might not be able to learn. Some time since, Mrs. M. M. Pomeroy commenced proceedings to obtain a divorce from her husband, and, finding it difficult (from technical reasons) to do so in Wisconsin, I was applied to for information in regard to the resources of "Brick;" and as to whether anything could be done in this city; and, in answer, advised that she come to New York and offered to take the case for her without compensation—at least in advance. In reply Mrs. Pomeroy said that she had made a proposition to her husband of an absolute separation on his paying her $20,000; but that if he refused she should probably accept my offer. Yesterday I was informed that since then you had made a similar offer to her of your more valuable services, and that Brick, on hearing of your offer, at once sent his secretary to Milwaukee and accepted the proposition of Mrs. Pomeroy, agreeing to pay her $20,000 and $600 a year for Mame's education.

As Mrs. Pomeroy is a lady of somewhat delicate feelings, I thought that she would hardly be likely to say to you that the settlement was the result of your offer. Thinking it might be a source of some gratification to you to see the evidence of your power in driving such "rats to their holes," I take the liberty of giving you the information myself.

Please acknowledge receipt, and oblige yours very respectfully,
WM. G. BUSSEY.

Here follows Butler's letter of April 16, boasting of Pomeroy's back down through terror of the Essex statesman. It has already been published:

MRS. POMEROY TO BUTLER.

MILWAUKEE, May 8, 1871.

Hon. B. F. Butler, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—Receive thanks for the kindly interest you have taken in my affairs, also permission to publish my letter to you asking your legal assistance, should you deem it necessary to do so.

Very respectfully yours,
ANNA A. POMEROY.
521 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

Gen. Butler in Another Role.

[From the New York World.]

Miss Tennie Claflin, one of the heroines of a silly and disgusting family squabble now fighting out in one of our city courts, declares her intention to open a general crusade against the abominations of marriage, in which it appears she is to have the valuable assistance of General Butler. She is reported to have said to an inquisitive mortal who took the pains to inquire into her projected scheme of anti-connubial philanthropy, not only that "society is a sham, a fraud, a moral corruption, unintellectual and really immoral," but that General Butler advised her to shake off the trammels of "society," by getting rid of her reputation. The worthy General supported his precepts by his example. After "revising a portion of Vicey's lecture," said this enthusiastic young lady, "and putting in a point here and there," General Butler went on and said:

"Mrs. Woodhull, don't you mind about your reputation. You've got a good deal to lose yet. Mrs. Woodhull," he went on to say, "I never knew what it was to enjoy real happiness until I lost my reputation, and you'll never be really happy until you lose yours, and you have got a good deal to lose yet." Now, sir, that was Ben Butler who said that.

It will surprise most people to learn that "Ben Butler" believes himself to have lost the only reputation which with decent people he has ever had. But it will surprise no one to find that this mistaken belief has given him "real happiness;" and if we could be so ungallant as to suppose that the reputation he advises "Mrs. Woodhull" to lose at all resembles the reputation he imagines himself to have lost we should say his advice was excellent.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. J. HOP PRICE, JUDGE.

THURSDAY, May 18.

John Herz, James Nesius, Matthew Nolan, Frank Bassin and Pat Gallagher, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each. Pat Kelley, W. R. Rhodes and Mary Whitley, same; continued until to-morrow.

W. Roth, assault and battery on Gottleib Metzger; fined $15.

W. Roth, peace warrant by Gottleib Metzger; held under $150 bond to keep the peace for one year.

Thos. Creed, abuse of family; fined $20 and held in $300 for one month.

George Kendle, injuring the property of W. Strasser; fined $5.

P. I. O'Neal and Sam Brown, stealing property from the steamer Nat Williams; continued until Friday.

Jacob Fenster, bigamy; discharged.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

W. S. Glore vs. L. W. Sale, et al., 3 cases; consolidated causes. Judgment for plaintiff by consent for $66 66, and costs divided as per agreement on file.

C. H. Aikin vs. H. C. Bates; assigned to September 29th.

M. V. Brown vs. Harry Hikes, et al.; assigned to September 28th.

Adam Knapp vs. Thomas H. Hunt; jury trial, on motion of plaintiff non-suit entered.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana vs. W. H. Smith; reassigned.

Anna Kirchbul vs. city of Louisville; assigned to October 5th.

John T. Montgomery vs. Morris, Southwick & Co.; assigned to October 4th.

H. Hyronymous vs. John Haly; assigned to September 28th.

St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. L. C. Terry, et al.; jury trial, and judgment for plaintiff for $286 55.

J. B. Stoll vs. John Doyle, et al.; answer of John Gay filed.

Claflin & Thayer vs. M. Marx; bill of particulars filed.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Kean, for the murder of Avery, is still on trial, the evidence not yet being all in. As we thought when the trial was called, it is now evident that the whole week, if not a longer time, will be consumed in the investigation.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Reported Expressly for the COURIER-JOURNAL by
DANIEL JAMES,
Attorney at Law, Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, May 18, 1871.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Tanner vs. Beckner, Bath; reversed.

Hughes, Sue, vs. Hughes, &c., Gallatin; affirmed.

Hughes, W. H., vs. Hughes' adm'x, Gallatin; affirmed.

Galbaugh vs. Woods and City of Covington, Kenton; affirmed.

Condell vs. same; Kenton; affirmed.

Bank of Kentucky vs. Bright, &c., Shelby; affirmed.

Smith, &c., vs. Blakeman, Taylor; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Place vs. Rehm, Louisville Chancery; petition for rehearing overruled.

Geo. T. Roberts, Esq., and Rozel Weissinger, Esq., were qualified.

Walker vs. Wigglesworth, Harrison;

Carbon & Bettis vs. Stout, Jefferson;

Goode's adm'r vs. Blackwell, Henderson; petition for rehearing filed.

Gayle, &c., vs. Elam, Henderson; submitted on briefs.

NEW ALBANY.

The Floyd Circuit Court finally adjourns for the present term to-morrow.

The Labor Reform Aid Association meets at McCurdy's Hall to-night. Everybody invited.

Those fond of skatorial exercise should visit the Crystal Fount Skating Rink to-night.

To-morrow will be the close of the fiscal year in City Treasurer and City Clerk's offices.

There will be a picnic held at Galena Saturday, May 27th, for the benefit of the German Evangelical Church.

Right Rev. Bishop M. D. St. Palais left on the 9:30 train yesterday morning for his home in Vincennes.

The delegates from this city to Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment at Indianapolis arrived yesterday morning.

The next term of the Floyd Court of Common Pleas will convene in this city the first Monday in June.

Reuben Robertson, Township Trustee, is rusticating in Washington county. He will be found at his office on and after Monday next.

The Gas Company were busily engaged yesterday extending the gas-pipes from Main out Upper Third street.

The John-street Sunday-school realized about one hundred dollars by the exhibitions given at the Music Hall, Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

There was a large crowd in attendance at the Nailers' ball at Quast Hall, Wednesday night. It was a very enjoyable affair.

The picnic that was to have been given by the German Thalia Club of this city, at the Apple-Tree Garden next Sunday, has been indefinitely postponed.

Nicholas Neff will complete his contract in unloading 1,200 tons of pig iron from the barges of the Grand Lake. Nick had fifteen men employed and completes the work in three days.

The repairs to Roberts chapel M. E. Church not being completed, the congregation will worship next Sunday at the United Brethren church, corner of Lower Sixth and Spring streets.

Mr. Adam Lambert, the State-street grocer, designs putting up this season a large grocery establishment and residence on the southwest corner of Upper Eighth street and Sycamore.

Mr. James Pierce, of this city, Past Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., has been elected Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States.

The commencement exercises of the Male and Female High Schools begin at the Opera House at 2 o'clock to-day. The Board of Trustees extend a cordial invitation to all.

Complaints were filed in the Police Court yesterday against three liquor sellers for violation of the liquor law. These cases will be tried this morning.

The mother of Johnnie Gibbons complained yesterday at the Police office that he had stolen twenty dollars from her and left the city in company with a boy named Spencer. Her son is about 13 years old.

There were religious services in all the Catholic churches yesterday, it being Ascension Day or Holy Thursday. It is held the fortieth day after Easter, and is intended to commemorate the ascension of Christ into Heaven.

Joseph Perkins, the irrepressible Joe, was again before the Police Court yesterday on the same old charge of drunkenness. He was assessed $7 90. Sent to the rock-pile, where he ought to remain six months.

The funeral of Mr. R. G. Murphy, the sad accident to whom we made mention yesterday, will take place from the family residence, corner of Elm and Upper Tenth streets, at 10 o'clock a. m. to-day.

The new steamer Grey Eagle, for the Louisville and Henderson Mail Line, was towed to this city yesterday afternoon and landed at the levee opposite Milligan's foundry, where she will receive her machinery. Then she will be finished at this place.

Some of the young gentlemen connected with the Hook and Ladder Company design giving a select cotillion party at Quast's Hall Monday. As the boys understand how to manage such affairs, the lovers of the Terpsichorean art are anticipating a grand time of it.

F. A. Sears, Orleans; S. B. Lewis, S. J. Wright, Edward Harbison and Willison Hisey, Corydon; General D. W. C. Thomas, Salem; James Seacat, Leavenworth; Thomas M. Wright, New Providence; W. W. Stevens, Salem; and P. J. Zenor, Rosewood, were at the DePauw House yesterday.

The funeral of Mr. John Felger, late Door-keeper of the City Council, was largely attended yesterday afternoon. The Mayor, City Council and other city officials attended in a body. New Albany Lodge No. 10, I. O. O. F., and a large concourse of citizens accompanied the remains to their final resting-place. The procession was headed by the New Albany Woolen Mills band.

Mr. George Abbot appeared in Justice Monroe's court yesterday afternoon charged with assaulting James Grant, a "Fifteenth amendment," and forcibly ejecting him from a street car. The plaintiff's own witnesses testified that no violence was offered, and that Grant was ordered to leave the car because he refused to ride on the platform, and that the driver offered to refund the money that Grant had deposited in the box. The magistrate dismissed the case.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

Howard Johnston, who has been confined to his room for over three weeks, is recovering.

Howard & Co. have contracted to build some more barges for the Houston Direct Barge Line.

There have been two interments in the City Cemetery this week.

There are no epidemic diseases within the city limits at the present time.

The Christian Sunday school picnic will be held near Charlestown next Tuesday.

B. A. Johnson and A. F. McNaughton returned from attendance at the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. yesterday.

The conference of the Second Adventists of Southern Indiana convene in Field's Tabernacle next Monday.

Yesterday was Ascension day, and it was observed by the Catholic people with the usual ceremonies.

The case of Matthew Clegg vs. Joe Bowers, for attorney's fees, was in progress in the Common Pleas Court in Charlestown yesterday.

The potato-bug is being destroyed in Utica township by the lady-bugs, which are eating the eggs of the potato-bugs.

The strawberry festival which was held in Utica last night, for the benefit of the Methodist Church, will be continued to-night.

The crops, with the exception of wheat and oats, in the different parts of the county, are reported as in a promising condition.

Our wealthy and esteemed fellow-citizen, W. H. Beynroth, is about to move from the city to a country residence near Middletown, Ky.

At the meeting of Enon Baptist Church, on Wednesday night, Rev. J. B. Wood presented his resignation, which was accepted, to take effect at once.

Mr. Perdlette, a citizen residing near the car-works, on Wednesday evening pulled up from his yard a radish which was exactly the shape of a baby's hand.

For the year 1870 the United States Government derived from Clark county revenue, on the account of incomes and annual license, the sum of $1,905 15, while last year it exceeded $5,000.

Rev. J. M. Hutchison, the able preacher of the Presbyterian church, will lecture in Mozart Hall on Sunday afternoon on the subject of temperance.

Parties desiring a short country ride, a pleasant dance and general good time should attend the picnic at Four-mile Springs, on the Utica road, to-day. 'Buses will run between the grounds and Jeffersonville during the day.

The heirs of the old pioneer, Robt. Stewart, are now engaged in a law suit in Charlestown in reference to the will of the testator. The plaintiff alleges that the deceased was of unsound mind and under undue influence.

C. W. Prather, W. M. of Utica Lodge, F. A. M., No. 337; W. H. Fogg, W. M. Jeffersonville Lodge, No. 344; S. S. Johnson, W. M. Clark Lodge, No. 40, leave for Indianapolis on Monday to attend the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of Indiana.

On Wednesday the remains of Captain Wm. Bowman, who died in this city between twenty-five and thirty years ago, were resurrected from his old burial place, a few miles from this city, and were buried in the city cemetery by the side of Mrs. Sarah Bowman, who died in Jeffersonville a few months ago.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Kahn sells imported cigars for ten cents.

Butter, eggs, and vegetables at Campbell's.

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Cincinnati	BEN. FRANKLIN	9 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Henderson	MORNING STAR	5 P. M.
Madison	NAT. WILLIAMS	1 P. M.
New Orleans	NICK LONGWORTH	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

C. T. Dumont, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.
Rose Hite, Hend.
Spray, Nash.
Falls City, Green river.
Mary Houston, N. O.
Minneola, Cin.
Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Palestine, Evansville.
Charmer, Cin.
Robt. Burns, Memphis.
Glencoe, N. O.
Nick Longworth, Cin.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

C. T. Dumont, Cin.
Leonora, Madison.
Rose Hite, Hend.
Spray, Cin.
Minneola, Memphis.
Gen. Lytle, Cin.
Palestine, Evansville.
Charmer, Evansville.
Robt. Burns, Cin.

The river continues to recede, having fallen 10 inches in the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday. At that time the marks showed 6 feet 6 inches in the pass down the Indian chute, and 8 feet 6 inches in the canal. Yesterday the last of the coal fleet departed. Weather clear and pleasant, with the wind from the west. Special telegrams to the COURIER-JOURNAL report the condition of the weather and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers at various points.

The Wm. Cowan left last night with a full tow of coal for points below.

The Anna, St. Louis to Cincinnati, is due at this port to-day.

The Nat Williams leaves the city wharf for Madison at 1 p. m. to-day.

The Leonora will leave at 8 o'clock this morning for Westport, with a picnic party.

Alex. Waddell, a well-known river clerk, has been appointed Passenger Agent of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad.

The Morning Star, Capt. A. T. Gilmore, will leave the Portland wharf this evening at 5 o'clock for Evansville and Henderson.

The Ben Franklin and United States are the mail line boats for Cincinnati to-day, the former leaving at 9 a. m. and the latter at 4 p. m.

The steamer Gen. Lytle backed out for Cincinnati yesterday evening, with a big trip of freight and her cabin crowded with people.

The Robert Burns came up from Memphis, and discharged two hogsheads of tobacco, and then passed up for Cincinnati.

The Minneola came down and landed for a falls pilot, and then descended the falls en route for Memphis, with Capt. Pink Varble at the wheel.

The Glencoe arrived from New Orleans yesterday morning, with a fair trip. She will leave on her return trip next Tuesday.

The Simpson Horner arrived from Cairo flying light, and will return to-day with a full tow of coal.

The Alaska, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, with 60 tons of freight to put off here, was due yesterday evening, but had not arrived at a late hour.

The towboat Jim Brown made the run from Pittsburg to Cincinnati in sixty hours, with a tow of nine barges of coal, containing 110,000 bushels. Pilots—Thomas Campbell and James Shoure.

We learn that Mr. J. O. Durff, formerly of the Avalanche, has taken charge of the river department of the Memphis Appeal. Mr. English has been compelled to retire on account of bad health.

The Peytona and barges will arrive to-day from New Orleans with 200 tons of marble for this port. She will load the Parker barge at the city wharf, and leave on her return trip next Tuesday.

The Emperor, of the St. Louis Express line, leaves the city wharf to-morrow at 12 m. for St. Louis, giving through receipts to all points above St. Louis, either by rail or water. Montcalm & Co., agents.

The Green river packet Falls City, Capt. John A. Robinson, arrived at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, with 207 hhds tobacco and a large quantity of miscellaneous freight. She is at the city wharf, receiving for a return trip, and will leave this evening at 5 o'clock.

The Mary Houston, Capt. L. B. Dunham, with Harry Walker and Lem Seabrook in the office, arrived from New Orleans yesterday with a good freight list and her cabin full of people. Nearly every state-room was filled with ladies. She is now at the city wharf receiving for a return trip and will leave to-morrow evening promptly at 5 o'clock. The Houston is running on schedule time and does not deviate five minutes from her advertised time.

The Madison Courier of Tuesday says: Stuart & Co.'s new boat is being pushed rapidly to completion. The shafts were placed on board Saturday, the boilers were taken on board this morning and this afternoon the engine and cylinder will be received. The whole force of the yard is now at work on her, and within the next ten days she will be ready to raise steam. She will be hard to beat, wherever she goes, for speed or style.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: Business was quite lively along the levee yesterday, more particularly about the gangways of the southern bound packets. The Mollie Ebert is advertised for New Orleans to-morrow, and the H. S. Turner on Saturday. ..Pilot William Weaver, of the Nick Longworth, is the inventor of the apparatus used on the Longworth for lowering and elevating her chimneys. It is an ingenious, useful and simple contrivance, and is being introduced on the H. S. Turner.

St. Joe Herald says: "Steamers are complaining that but two ports on the river charge wharfage. These are Lexington and Glasgow. We feel confident that both of these places are too progressive to adhere to the old fashion, especially since all the other towns on the river have abolished wharf rates. The good results of the abolition of these rates are very perceptible in our own city, and we believe it to be the case in the other towns alluded to. The City Councils of Glasgow and Lexington would do a good deed and gain much custom by attending to this matter and seeing that the rates are abolished."

The large side-wheel steamer Nick Longworth, Capt. Lew Kates, with E. E. Bowers as chief clerk, came down from Cincinnati yesterday with a fair start. She added considerable here yesterday and then descended the falls, and landed at the Portland wharf, where she can be found this morning, and will leave for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans at 5 o'clock this evening, positively. The Longworth will receive all freight offered at the Portland wharf, also at the foot of Fourth-street city wharf, where she has a barge loading. She will take all freight offered at the city wharf until 3 o'clock this evening.

The Pittsburgh Commercial of the 17th says: A morning paper undertook yesterday to give the monthly shipments for the present year, and for a matter of guessing it did very well. The following is the correct statement, and can be relied on. The statements we have noted made the shipments only 5,117,000 bushels. Below is the actual amount:

January..........5,864,000
February..........6,857,000
March..........11,420,000
April..........5,748,000
May, to date..........8,952,000

Total..........38,841,000

The above does not include the shipments from Saw Mill Run.

The St. Louis Democrat says: Captain Keiser has on the Memphis wharfboat a freight book of the steamer Phoenix, which started into the St. Louis and New Orleans trade September 20, 1831. Here are a few of the St. Louis houses for which she carried freight from New Orleans: J. B. Brant, Elias Bates, C. B. Fletcher, Hill & McGunnegle, H. & I. Kerr, P. Chouteau, Jr., Shackford & Ranney, Robert Simpson, John Simmonds, Geo. Collier, P. & J. Powell, A. B. Cole, Hood & Abbot, Doane & King, Tracy and Wahrendorf, W. S. Gilman, William Glasgow. It may interest boatmen to know that the following are her cash receipts for seventeen trips—some of them down stream, some up:

$ 481 70....	$ 585 73	$ 600 99....	$1,716 67
1,187 65....	1,684 78	1,663 02....	1,420 11
1,165 32....	1,531 00	1,863 86......	1,955 12
803 43....	1,371 33	2,230 84 ...	924 39
1,269 46....	....	....	......

Last Saturday the following morceau was picked up in the United States court-room at New Orleans. An old sea captain was sitting in that court, listening to an argument in a collision case before Judge Durell, in which the steamboat A. G. Brown was the libellant and the steamship Teutonia was the defendant or respondent, and after the case was nearly closed, he impromptu wrote the following lines, which told the story in a few words:

When two steamers meet, the ONE going down—
As the record here shows was the case with the "Brown"—
The other ascending, thus stemming the tide,
The law says distinctly the LAST must decide
Which course she will take—ONE whistle to starboard;
Two whistles, to port; by greenhorns called "larboard."
And if by misfortune collision takes place
The boat that DON'T whistle the music must face

The St. Louis Republican of Wednesday says: The river opposite this port is slowly declining. Dispatches from Dubuque report a steady decline at that port. At Keokuk on Monday night the river was rising slowly. There is not much probability in expectations of a rise before the last of the present or the first of next week. There is a strong probability, however, that the floods gathering in the channels of the "Big Muddy," away up on the plains and among the mountains, will roll down to this port within a few days, or a week at most. There is still, in all the rivers, both above and below, a sufficient depth of water for all the purposes of navigation. Boats have water enough but not enough of freight. But still there is something going forward all the time. The weather was clear and warm most of the day; a light shower fell about 10 o'clock which cooled the air. There is still an unaccountable languor in shipments of freight from this port. To the South, there is not much going forward. Business on the Upper Mississippi is not very brisk. Shipments from above to this port are good, but trips up the river are light. The Illinois river trade is also quite dull. Missouri river packets continue to bring out grain, flour and hemp, which gives them very good trips down stream, but up-river trips are light. The upper Mississippi packets are doing a very encouraging passenger business, and it is constantly growing. Very few boats leave this port without full cabins. The Memphis and Vicksburg packets are doing a very good passenger business, also on up trips. There is every prospect ahead for a dull season. Steamboating is not a better business than it ought to be.

The Memphis Appeal says: As the wharfage tax question has caused much discussion, we propose to hunt it up and publish all the United States Supreme Court decisions showing the illegality of levying and collecting the ruinous tax. Steamboats of the Western waters are taxed $5,000,000 annually for the privilege of doing business at the various ports on the Western rivers, while water craft of the Eastern rivers only pay a Government tax for tonnage and licenses. If St. Louis and Cincinnati boatmen will join us we will guarantee that in a short time steamers on the Western rivers will only be taxed sufficiently to keep up the wharves at the various ports. Memphis will be enjoined from collecting wharfage until a test case is again made in the United States Supreme Court. Steamboatmen should also make a move in the right direction by holding a convention and demanding of Congress more favorable legislation toward Western commerce than has been shown for several years. As regards our port there is an old ordinance which, we think, has never been repealed, which directs the city government to set aside as a special fund all revenues collected from wharfage tax. A later ordinance also makes it compulsory on the part of the Mayor to set aside as a special fund one-fourth of the wharfage tax for the improvement of the wharf and landing. To sustain our view of the case, we produce a late decision, which is as follows: "The Supreme Court of the United States, on an appeal from a case arising from the District Court at Madison, Indiana, ruled that no corporation of a town or city on a navigable stream can tax boats or water crafts of any description any further than is absolutely necessary to keep the landing in repair and pay the officers supervising the same; or, in other words, no corporation can use any fund rising from tonnage or wharfage tax for any other purpose than making and improving the wharf."

See first or fourth page for river telegrams.

Two years ago, George A. Patterson, 17 years old, son of a wealthy collier at Birmingham, England, fell in love with Fanny Fitch, a 15-year old neighbor, and, as he was not permitted to visit her, bade her an affectionate adieu, announced that he would go out to the world, achieve a fortune, and return to make her his bride. In pursuance of this plan he came to New York, and went into a drug store as clerk, at $5 per week; but, as he had failed, on this income, to amass wealth, and saw before him no prospect of a better condition, he took some poison in the presence of his fellow-clerks, on Monday last, called "Fanny," and fell dead to the floor.

THE COURTS.

Important Patent Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Important Patent Case—Decision by Judge Blatchford.

[From the New York Times.]

In the Matter of James H. Hoffman vs. Albert Aronson and Another—This has been a very closely contested case, the financial result to either party covering large interests. The plaintiff, Mr. Hoffman, has prosecuted this suit "well and long," and, as the result proves, comes out first best. Judge Blatchford renews his decision as follows:

This suit is founded on reissued letters patent of the United States, granted to the plaintiff July 25, 1865, on the surrender of original letters patent granted to him Jan. 24, 1865, for an "improvement in turn-down enameled paper collars." The specification of the patent says: "Ever since the first introduction of turn-down paper collars as an article of usual wear, it has been attempted by many persons to make them with an enameled surface, but, until my invention, such attempts have failed. All such prior attempts, like my own early efforts, failed, for the reason that they attempted to make collars from paper which was enameled for, or prepared as it intended for, the uses to which enameled paper was usually employed; and from this it always resulted that the enamel, and some times both the enamel and paper, were cracked or broken in making the fold. The error which led to all such failures was in attempting to use for a new purpose a material suitably prepared for an entirely different purpose. In the course of my experiments, I discovered that it was in vain to attempt to make the required fold for a turn-down collar, in paper enameled for other purposes, which do not require the making of folds. No amount of care in folding and no appliances could be devised that could prevent the enameled surface from breaking at the fold. After making many unsuccessful efforts, and the trial of various compositions for producing the enameled surface, none of which would stretch sufficiently to admit of making the required fold, I finally discovered that the desired result would be obtained by making the coating of enamel very thin, and much thinner than had ever before been applied in making enameled paper, and making or selecting for the purpose paper made of pulp having a very long fiber, and by preference obtained from linen rags. In the manufacture of the paper from which I make my improved collars, I am careful not to reduce the linen stock to a finer pulp than is absolutely necessary for paper of the thickness required, that the fibers may remain long and the body of the paper be uniformly flexible; or, I am careful to purchase for my manufacture, linen paper having these characteristics, namely, a long fiber and uniform flexibility. Taking paper so made, I moisten and steam it until all its pores, or spaces between its fibres, are opened to the degree required to receive the composition, which constitutes the enamel of the collar when finished. The composition I prefer for this purpose consists of about four parts of blanc fix, one part of white wax, and a trace of ultramarine, to give the required tint. The blanc fix being digested (like the ultramarine) in hot water, and the white wax being melted, are mixed in about these proportions, and stirred thoroughly together, until the wax is intimately incorporated with the other materials, and the whole reduced to a thin homogeneous paste, which is now applied warm to the surface of the steamed paper, by a brush, or by coating a warm metal plate, and then laying the paper, sheet by sheet, upon the plate, and then letting the composition be taken up by absorption from the surface of the plate. Great care must be observed to put on the coating of composition so thin that it will simply cover the surface of the paper, and, for that reason, I prefer to apply the thin coat of composition with a brush to the surface of the metal plate, from which it is then absorbed by the paper, although it may be applied directly to the paper with a brush. After the paper has been thus coated it is passed between polished heated rollers under considerable pressure, by which the composition is caused to adhere firmly to the paper and the outer surface highly polished. From paper thus prepared the collars are cut to the required form for ladies or gentlemen, and then folded or turned down. The union of the composition and the paper is so complete, and the coating of composition so thin, that the fold can be made without breaking or crumbling the enamel—a result never obtained before my said invention. The collars can be embossed or punched or printed as desired, as the surface so enameled will receive, without injury, any desired style of ornament or finish." The claim is: "The new article of manufacture, consisting of a turn-down or folded enameled paper collar, substantially as described." The bill charges, as an infringement, that the defendants have made and sold collars made and manufactured upon the plan described and claimed in the patent. The answer denies that the patent is valid, or that it secures to the plaintiff any right to prevent the defendants from making or selling the particular kind of paper collars made and sold by them for these reasons: 1. That, as matter of fact, a turn-down collar made of linen, muslin, or paper, was an old article before the date of plaintiff's invention, and that if the plaintiff was the first person who ever made turn-down or folded collars of enameled paper, such substitution of one material for another in the manufacture of an old article, will not support a patent for a new article of manufacture, as claimed in the plaintiff's patent. 2. That the patent contains a false suggestion in a matter of fact, namely, that the state of the art of making enameled paper prior to the plaintiff's invention was such that none of the previously-known processes of preparing enameled paper would admit of making an enameled surface that would not break in folding; whereas, prior to the plaintiff's invention, the art of making enameled paper embraced many known processes of manufacture, whereby, without any invention, in fact, or in law, and by methods well known and practiced by those skilled in the art, an enameled paper could be prepared fit to be used in the manufacture of turn-down or folded paper collars, and capable of folding without breaking the enameled surface at the fold. The answer avers, therefore, as matter of law, that the patent cannot be supported as covering a new article of manufacture, because the material of which such new article is, in the patent, described to be made, namely, an enameled paper capable of folding without breaking the enameled surface at the fold, could be made without invention, by the application of processes well known in the previous art of enameling paper. The answer also sets up, that one Lindley M. Crane in 1860, at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and at Troy, N. Y., practiced the same process of manufacturing turn-down enameled paper collars that is described and claimed in the plaintiff's patent, and made and exhibited to others turn-down enameled paper collars of enameled paper that did not break at the fold when folded in the process of forming the collar. The answer avers that the defendants are manufacturers and venders of turn-down paper collars, by a process of manufacture known as the linen finish, and essentially unlike the plan of manufacture described and claimed in the plaintiff's patent, and that they have not infringed that patent.

The specification sets forth, as the essence of the plaintiff's invention, that he had discovered the method of producing a properly enameled paper out of which to make a turn-down paper collar, wholly of enameled paper, by putting the proper enamel on the proper paper in the proper way, so as to enable the fold to be made without cracking or breaking the enamel or the paper. The specification speaks of paper collars as old, and of turn-down paper collars as old, but the new thing is a turn down collar practically and successfully made of enameled paper. The reason why the prior attempts to make such a collar failed is pointed out. The enameled paper used was not a proper enameled paper for the purpose, and, therefore, the enamel always cracked or broke in making the fold, and sometimes the paper also did so. The enameled paper used was not suitable for the new purpose, but was suitable only for the purpose had in view when such enameled paper was made, which was not the purpose of making therefrom turn-down collars which required to be folded in the manner in which such collars are folded. The specification then states that the plaintiff made many unsuccessful experiments to produce the enameled surface required, and at length discovered that the coating of enamel must be made very thin, and much thinner than had ever before been applied in making enameled paper; that the paper must be a paper of long fiber, and therefore uniformly flexible in its body, and that the pores of the paper must be open to the degree required to receive the composition constituting the enamel. The composition is absorbed by the paper, and the union between it and the paper is so complete, and the coating of composition is so thin, that the fold can be made without breaking or crumbling the enamel. This result, the specification avers, was not obtained before the plaintiff's invention. The constitution of the enameling composition, which the patentee says he prefers, is given. It consists of about four parts of blanc fix and one part of white wax, and a trace of ultra-marine, to give the required tint. They are to be mixed into a paste, which is to be applied to the surface of the paper, and made to adhere firmly to it. The defendants' enameled paper, out of which their collars have been made, was at first made by using a composition of blanc-fix, glue, wax, and soap. More recently the composition has been made of satin white, glue, stearine, and alum.

Much discussion was had on the argument, as to the proper construction of the claim of the plaintiff's patent. This patent came before me for consideration, in the case of Hoffman vs. Stiefel, (7 Blatchf. C. C. R., 58.) I then said: "The evidence shows that the plaintiff was the first person who successfully made a turned-down or folded collar wholly of paper with an enameled surface. The enameled paper known prior to the making by him of the invention covered by his reissued patent, was unsuitable for the making of a turned-down or folded collar wholly of paper. The fact that such a collar was not known, as a practical thing, before the plaintiff made it, would naturally lead to the conclusion that the proper enameled paper was not made until the plaintiff made it, because, if the paper had been known, the use of it for the collar was sufficiently obvious. Finding no proper enameled paper ready to his hand, the plaintiff experimented for some time to produce it, and at length succeeded, and the making of the collar followed. As the plaintiff invented the proper mode of enameling, the proper quality of the paper to enable a turned-down or folded collar to be made wholly of paper without any danger of crumbling or breaking the enamel by the operation of folding, the collar made from such enameled paper was a new article of manufacture, and the claim to 'the new article of manufacture, consisting of a turned-down or folded enameled paper collar, substantially as described,' is valid." In that case the infringement of the patent was not disputed. The views I then expressed have only been confirmed by the evidence developed in this case. But there is nothing in those views which countenances the idea that the patent is to be construed as claiming any and every turned-down or folded collar made of enameled paper, without reference to the structure of such paper as enameled paper. The claim is to the collar made of such enameled paper; that is, such paper and so enameled—enameled by the use substantially of such a composition, composed of such ingredients and applied in such way—as the plaintiff describes. On this construction of the claim the patent must be tested as to its novelty and validity, and the question of its infringement must be decided. In this view there is no force in the objection taken in the answer that the patent cannot be sustained, because the plaintiff has done nothing, except to substitute, in making a turn-down or folded collar, enameled paper, as a material, in place of linen, muslin or non-enameled paper. The evidence is very full and clear that the plaintiff was the first person who succeeded in making the proper enameled paper, out of which to make a folded collar, having the qualities which such a collar must have, if made of enameled paper. He experimented some time to produce such paper. Other persons experimented to produce it, and failed. It did not before exist. He created what is, in the eye of the Patent law, a new material. It is shown to be the only material suitable for making a folded collar of enameled paper. It is true that paper existed before, and enamel existed before, and enameled paper existed before, and every ingredient the plaintiff used in his composition existed before, and a composition composed of the ingredients he used in his composition existed before, and paper had before been enameled by coating its surface with an enameling adhesive composition. Yet, the plaintiff made an invention, and a highly useful one, and he clearly described it in his specification. That invention was not the mere substitution of one material for another in the manufacture of an old article. In view of the evidence as to the state of the art, it required invention, and involved the exercise of invention, to make an enameled paper suitable for a folded collar.

The evidence as to what Crane did shows, at most, an abortive experiment. The collars he made and had made have disappeared, the enameled paper used to make them has disappeared, the name of its enameler is unknown, the process by which it was made is not stated, its structure is not described, and the circumstances attending the making of the collars, according to the evidence of Crane and Frisbie, were such that, in view of the recognized importance at the time, as shown, for the production by paper collar manufacturers of a successful folded enameled paper collar, if Crane had produced one, the persons to whom he refers as having seen the collars he made and the enameled paper he had, would never have suffered so valuable an invention to be lost. It was not followed up, and the world was no wiser because of it. Crane himself afterward became a licensee under the plaintiff's patent. It is claimed that the defendants have not infringed the patent of the plaintiff. But the defense on this point fails. The enameled paper they have used to make their collars is substantially the same article as that described in the patent, whether made with a composition of blanc fix, glue, wax, and soap, or with a composition of satin white, glue, stearine, and alum. It is shown that the satin white was substituted for the blanc fix; that blanc fix and satin white are both used for the same purpose and produce the same effect in the same way in the composition, namely: To give color and body to the coating, and are equivalents for each other in the composition; and that wax and stearine are both used for the same purpose and produce the same effects in the same way in the composition, namely: To give a gloss to the coating, and are equivalents for each other in the composition. The paper used by the defendants is of sufficient length of fiber and consequent flexibility to answer the purpose and admit of the fold in the collar. Johnston, one of the witnesses for the defendants, says that in order to prevent the paper or the enamel from breaking at the fold, it is the most desirable point of all, as a requisite, to have the paper of a sufficient length of fiber, and to have the mixture applied in a sufficiently dilute condition. The testimony shows, in accordance with the language of the specification, that in order to enable a suitable paper to be enameled with any composition so as to make a successful turned-down enameled paper collar, the enamel must be applied thin, and must be so applied as to be incorporated with the fibers of the paper. These features are made prominent in the specification. The thickness of the coat is spoken of at four places. The incorporation of the enamel with the fibers of the paper is insisted on, in the direction that the spaces between the fibers shall be open to the degree required to receive the composition, and in the statement that there is a complete union of the composition and the paper, and that the composition is absorbed by the paper. It is shown by the evidence that the paper used to make turn-down enameled paper collars is much heavier and thicker than the enameled paper used for other purposes before the plaintiff's invention; that an enamel of a given thickness on a light paper will not break in folding the paper, when an enamel of the same thickness, on a heavier and thicker paper, will break in folding the paper, unless the enamel be incorporated according to the plaintiff's invention, with the fibers of the paper and the external coating of it left very thin, and that by such mode of enameling there is no more liability to have the enamel crack with a thick paper, such as is required for a folded collar, than with a thin paper, whereas, in the former mode of enameling, of simply coating the surface of the paper, the enamel would break the more easily in folding, as the paper used was the thicker. The proof shows that in the defendants' collars the coating of enamel is very thin, and is incorporated with the fibers of the paper. Such fibers were, before the enamel was applied, open, in the language of the specification, to the degree required to receive the composition.

Much stress is laid by the defendants on the suggestion that they do not steam their paper; that the plaintiff, in his specification, states that he moistens and steams his paper "until all its pores or spaces between its fibers are opened to the degree required to receive the composition," and that, therefore, there is no infringement of the patent. It would naturally occur to any one that if, in the defendants' collar paper, the composition is incorporated with the fibers of the paper, such composition must have reached the spaces between the fibers, because such spaces were open to receive it; that in making paper for collar paper, where the pores are required to be open to receive such composition, it would be easier and more economical to leave the pores open in manufacturing the paper than to fill them up only to have them opened again by steaming the paper; that if the patent directs steaming to be done to open the pores, setting forth the opening of the pores to be necessary, and setting forth why it is necessary, it is because it assumes the paper treated to be paper with its pores closed; that it is probable that all the paper "of the thickness required," as the specification says, for folded collars, known at the time he made his specification, was made with its pores closed; that it is also probable that since his invention paper of the thickness required is made with its pores open; and that, therefore, the question of steaming the paper has relation properly only to the question of whether the pores of the paper are sufficiently open without going through the process of steaming the paper. And such is the result of the evidence.

It is also urged for the defendants that they do not infringe because they use glue in their composition, and the patent does not speak of glue. Much testimony was taken on the part of the defendants to show that enameled paper for folded collars could not be successfully and practically made, according to the description in the plaintiff's specification without the use of glue. But this testimony was met and overthrown, and the counsel for the defendants admitted, on the hearing, that the plaintiff had proved, with very great precision, and beyond a peradventure, that his method of preparing the enameled paper, as laid down in his specification, could be and was carried on successfully without the use of glue in the enameling composition. This subject of the use of glue in the composition has a connection with the question of the openness of the pores of the paper, and with the question of the sizing put into the paper at the paper-mill in making it. Broadbent, one of the witnesses for the defendants, says that in enameling the paper for folded collars the enameling composition must be exactly prepared to meet the condition of the paper; that paper may be slack sized at the mill, and may not have any sizing in it at all; and that in that case it will require glue or some such substance in the enameling composition to supply the want of sizing, and in proper proportions to meet the condition. Walther, a witness for the plaintiff, says that where the collar paper has in it the proper quantity of sizing, it is steamed to open the pores, and no glue is used in the composition; that if the paper is deficient in sizing, it is either sized by the enameler, or sizing is put into the enameling composition; that if the paper is well sized, as all collar paper, if properly made, should be, the use of glue is not necessary to incorporate the composition with the open pores of the paper; that, prior to the plaintiff's invention, it was part of the state of the art to put glue or some other glutinous substance into the enameling composition when the paper was deficient in sizing; and that, when the enameled paper for the folded collars was first made, it used to be made with sufficient sizing. The use of the glue or sizing is to insure the firm adhesion of the coating of composition to the paper. The plaintiff testifies that at the time he made his invention, in the latter part of 1864, the collar paper, as furnished by the paper-mills, was generally much better sized and more highly calendered than it has been more recently and is now; that, as a general thing, it is not now as well made in either of those respects; that any enameler would know how to correct the absence of sufficient sizing in the paper by adding it to the composition; and that that was part of the knowledge of the enameler when the plaintiff's invention was made. This testimony is not contradicted. It disposes of the objection that the plaintiff's specification does not prescribe the use of glue, and of the further objection, that it does not direct [illegible] paper shall have any particular degree of sizing. Those are matters of judgment in the skilled workman, to whom the specification is addressed. It speaks as of its date, the end of 1864, or January, 1865, and in reference to collar paper as then in the market, in regard to sizing. When such collar paper is used, it has sufficient sizing, without the use of glue in the composition, to make the composition adhere firmly, but, because it is so sized, its pores are closed by the sizing and require to be artificially opened. If the paper is made with deficient sizing, so as to leave its pores open and make steaming unnecessary, glue must be added to the composition. The plaintiff, using the sized paper which, on the evidence, must be held to be the paper to which his specification refers, found that if he opened its pores the composition would do its work without glue. He therefore said nothing about glue. But every enameler knew that a deficiency of sizing in the paper was to be supplied by putting glue into the enameling composition. The defendants create such deficiency of sizing so as to get open pores in the paper without steaming it, and then supply the want of sizing by adding glue to the composition. This is an invasion of the patent under the guise of evading it. That the plaintiff applies his composition warm and presses the coated paper between heated rollers, as stated in his specification, are minor matters not shown to be of the essence of the invention. They do not affect the question of infringement. The fact that the defendants emboss their paper collars with what is called the linen finish is outside of the subject involved in the controversy. The plaintiff's specification says that the surface enameled by his process will receive, without injury, any desired style of ornament or finish, and that the collars can be embossed as desired. It results that there must be a decree for the plaintiff for a perpetual injunction, and an account of profits, in the usual form, with costs.

Charles M. Keller and Edmund Wetmore for the plaintiff; George T. Curtis and John H. Anthon for the defendants.

A Defaulting Radical Collector Comfortably Situated.

[New York Sun Montevideo Letter.]

Mr. Joshua F. Bailey, formerly Collector of the Thirty-second District of New York, is now in this city, and seems to be in flourishing and promising circumstances. He is intimate with the Hon. John L. Stevens, of Maine, Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, who resides here. Bailey and Stevens have hired a house in partnership and live together. Bailey has lately been joined by his family, and will be introduced by Mr. and Mrs. Stevens into the polite society of Montevideo. Mr. Bailey is an important person in Mr. Stevens' legation. He is the factotum of the establishment, and makes no secret of his great influence with the Minister. He also gives out that he holds some other commission from the United States with a salary of two thousand a year. I learn likewise that he is the correspondent of one of the blanket sheet New York journals.

☞ The work on the new Masonic temple in Philadelphia is progressing steadily. The cost of the building completed will not be less, it is said, than $1,500,000.

☞ The Mexican Congress sits forty minutes a day, for which each member draws ten dollars.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL, }
THURSDAY EVENING, May 18. }

Money is still easily obtainable to those who offer good collateral or two first-class names. Rates 9 to 12 per cent.

EXCHANGE—Is easy, with a fair supply and good demand. We quote buying at par to 1-20 premium, and selling at 1-10 to ⅛ premium.

GOLD—Is still very firm, the advance being in sympathy with the high price of sterling exchange. Opened at 111⅛; closed at 111⅜.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are still quite firm, and the demand for city bonds and railroad bonds, as well as Muhlenburg county and Grayson county bonds, is still active.

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Market active, and New York quotations show an advance.

	Buying. Selling.
Coupons, '81	116⅞@117¼
" '62	110⅞@111⅛
" '64	110⅝@111⅛
" '65	110⅞@111⅛
" new '65	112⅝@112⅞
" '67	112⅞@113⅛
" '68	113 @114
10-40s	109 @110
Currency 6s	114⅞@115⅛

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market during the past three days:

	Tues.	Wed.	Thr.	Ad.	De
Coupons, '81	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	..	..
" '62	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	⅛	..
" '64	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	⅛	..
" '65	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	⅛	..
" '65 (new)	113⅛	113⅛	113⅜	⅛	..
" '67	113⅛	113⅛	113⅜	⅛	..
Coupons '68	113⅛	113⅜	114	..	..
10-40 coupons	109⅛	109⅛	110	⅞	..
Cy 6s	115⅛	115⅛	115⅜	⅛	..

Money Matters Elsewhere.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 16th says:

We noticed a further increase in the demand for accommodations both in bank and on the street, but there is still an ample supply of capital available for the wants of A1 borrowers, and the money market continues very easy. At one of the banks the discounts of short paper amounted to upward of $100,000. On the street a moderate amount of good notes with collaterals was passed at 10 per cent. per annum, and some without collaterals at 12. We quote at —@8 per cent. per annum for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, 8@10 for good do, 8@10 for short A1 business paper without collaterals, 12@18 for good and second-grade do, and 10@11 for A1 long do. Mortgage notes rule at 9@— for A1 and 10@12 for second class.

We understand that the probable limit to the Government sales this week will be $100,000, though it may be increased. The sub-treasurer offered $50,000 for sale this morning at 111⅛, $40,000 of which was taken.

In silver, $10,000 in American half dollars sold at 108⅛. We quote these at 107@108⅛, and Mexican dollars at 2½@3 per cent. premium in gold.

The offerings of foreign exchange were again light, and rates ruled stiffer. The sales of sterling embraced £50,000, of which £3,000 bill of lading at 122, £2,000 at 122⅛, £10,000 clear at 122⅛, £3,000 at 122⅛, £1,200 A 1 clear and £8,000 A 1 bill of lading and clear at 122⅛, £1,500 A 1 clear at 122⅛, and £2,000 private bankers' at 110⅛, gold. 100,000 A 1 commercial francs were reported at 4 72⅛. Sterling may now be quoted at 122½@122⅝, and 122⅞ for good to A 1 bill of lading and clear, and 123⅛ for bank.

Domestic exchange was in better supply, and rates were a shade easier. The banks drew on New York for remittance at ⅛ per cent. premium, and the transactions included $15,000 commercial sight on New York, in small sums, at par; $10,000, $11,000, $15,000, $25,000 and $30,000 commercial, and $20,000 New York bank certificate of deposit at ⅛ premium, $20,000 and $25,000 bank at 9-32, and $10,000 bank at 5-16. At the close it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to realize the latter rate.

The Cincinnati Gazette of this morning says: In our local money market there was no new feature yesterday. The demand for money was light, and rates of discount generally 8 per cent. in bank on the current business, although there were exceptions at 6, and much capital remains unemployed because there is no demand for it. A small amount of prime mercantile paper was offered in the open market, and readily negotiated at 7@8 per cent.

Exchange was steady and firm, with a fair mercantile demand and moderate receipts. Dealers took the current receipts of depositors at par@50c premium, and sold at 1-10 premium. The large dealers were free buyers of round sums at anything under 1 10 premium.

There was a better mercantile demand for cash gold and for gold checks on New York, there being a disposition to cover shorts before a further advance. Dealers bought at 111⅛ and sold at 111⅜@112. Silver was dull, without change in rates.

No Tobacco Fair.

As may be seen from the announcement in the advertising columns of this paper, the Louisville Tobacco Board of Trade has adopted a resolution to hold no fair this year. Is this not a little hasty? Is it not calculated to injure the trade of the city? Little Clarksville is to hold a fair and offers large premiums. Louisville has been in the habit of holding a fair every summer; the planters look for it; cutters, shippers and manufacturers, North and East, look for it. Has the tobacco trade of Louisville become so large that it cannot be increased? Has trade of any kind reached its highest point, and no effort can produce any enlargement? If this be so, there is yet one other question: Is the trade of this city so large that merchants and business men desire to see it fall off? One would be very apt to conclude thus from the action of the Board of Trade. Is it not well known that the present supremacy of Louisville as a tobacco market has been attained only by the most earnest, far-seeing, and long-continued efforts? And shall that supremacy be dropped willfully from lack of energy or any other motive? What great consideration has so moved the Board of Trade is perhaps a secret —not known out of the Board—but all who are interested in the prosperity of the city would like to be able to see that this action is as timely and as far-seeing as it must have appeared to the Board. Unless there was some most excellent reason, which does not appear on the surface, the Board will lay itself liable to severe criticism for its apparently hasty and ill-advised determination.

The Iron-Masters' Extra Duty.

The New York World of the 10th says:

The ingenious American iron-masters are going for an advance on their present price list of extra sizes of iron. The convention of American iron-masters, representing interests east of the Alleghanies, met at the Astor House on the 18th of April, and adjourned to June 1st. Although the proceedings are kept secret, yet it is known that harmony does not prevail.

Pending the result of their decision it would be as well to lay before the great consumers of iron the actual scheme that is proposed. We give a table showing the present extra price of American iron known as extra sizes and the proposed advance:

Sizes.	Present list of American extras.	Proposed l'st of American extras.
¼ O and □	$15 00 cy	$39 50 cy
5-16 O and □	10 00 cy	20 16 cy
⅜ O and □	7 50 cy	15 63 cy
7-16 O and □	5 00	11 20 cy
½ O and □	2 50	6 72
⅝ O and □	Nothing	4 48
2½ to 2⅝ O. and □	Nothing	4 48
3 O and □	Nothing	8 96
3¼ and 3⅜ □	2 50	8 96
3⅞ and 4 □	6 75	11 20
1 and 1⅛x⅜x5-16 flat	2 50	4 48
1¼ to 6x⅜ flat	Nothing	4 48

To understand this table fully it must be stated that if the price of bar-iron is $80 per ton the price of ¼ inch round or square would be $95, or $15 extra, and the proposed price $109 50, or $29 50 extra. The extra sizes of iron enter into the manufacture of stoves, frying-pans, skillets, wagons, carriages, brick-machines, and grist-mills. Indeed, from the sewing machine to the plow, from the iron chimney-pot to the pot-hook, all are expected to pay an extra tribute to the iron-masters of the country.

The extra duty on these extra sizes over and above the duty on common bar-iron is 1½c. per pound, or $11 23 gold, per ton, or all together 1⅝c. per pound, or $36 per ton; which is equal to about 70 per cent. on the foreign cost. With such an outrageous class-concession in their favor the virtuous iron-masters naturally feel it their duty, as good citizens, to squeeze all they can out of the people. In fact, they are determined to take the full pound of flesh that a monopoly law worthy of a Louis XV. and his favorite Pompadour gives them.

Memphis and Louisville.

The Memphis Appeal of the 17th contains the following: There was a meeting of a portion of the stockholders in the Memphis and Ohio railroad yesterday, and so few were present that no action was taken in reference to the matter that caused the convocation. The Company's directors meet to-day. The trade with Louisville has been closed, the road has passed into the hands of strangers and it only remains for the innocent stockholders to confirm the action of their representatives. That these have acted wisely and well we have no doubt. The consolidation of railways, unless cities that build them would be destroyed, is often a matter of inexorable commercial necessity. Louisville and Memphis henceforth have a unity of interest, very like that which renders Chicago a suburb of Boston or New York. Louisville can hardly be enriched without conferring wealth upon Memphis. If the wealth of the country must flow toward New York and thus through Louisville, it is not less true that there is another New York rising up in splendor and majesty on the shores of the Western Ocean, and to this Louisville finds its gateway through Memphis. Louisville, too, by perfecting means of inter-communication with Memphis, draws to the latter city the imperial wealth of the West. With imperfect means of transit to the East and Europe, the wealth of Western empire would seek more northern or southern routes to the ocean. Palpably enough, St. Louis and Louisville seek to control the resources of this portion of the Valley of the Mississippi. Even now St. Louis extends railway lines southward on the eastern and western shores of the great river. Louisville contests the palm for supremacy even here, and this contract made with Louisville becomes in effect an offensive and defensive alliance, and Louisville, in promoting her own interests, is forced to aid in drawing to Memphis the measureless wealth of the Occident. By this conflict, thus directed, between Louisville and St. Louis, Memphis has everything to gain and therefore our local interests compel assent to this consolidation of roads which the stockholders, for many different reasons, will as strongly approve. Parenthetically it is proper to suggest, in view of the struggles of rival Northern cities for supreme power in this portion of the valley of the Mississippi, that no conduct on the part of Memphis, Little Rock, Helena and other neighboring towns and cities could be more absurd than that which a Helena newspaper suggests. Our fortunes are necessarily identical. If Helena and Little Rock and Jackson and Holly Springs prosper, even so will Memphis be aggrandized. The danger is not that these neighboring towns will destroy one another, but that all will be engulfed by St. Louis or Louisville. Our policy is to co-operate, and while we would do nothing to prevent the development of the country's resources, in every direction, by St. Louis, it is our province to escape commercial domination by the very agencies to which St. Louis resorted when Chicago was expelled from Missouri and Kansas, and from the Indian Territories west of Arkansas, by the railway-building energies of the metropolis of Missouri. We have the same natural advantages over St. Louis, partly furnished by Louisville, which St. Louis had over Chicago, and Memphis need only be true to herself and her people need only act as one man, to achieve for this prosperous, benevolent city a destiny as brilliant as that which favored city has made the world believe that St. Louis will yet become the central seat of American empire.

New Orleans Monthly Coffee Statement.

FROM SMALL & CO., BROKERS.

	Bags.	Bags.
Imports of Rio coffee since the 1st of July, 1870, to the 14th ult.		184,241
Arrived this month		13,351
Total receipts this season		197,592
Sales for consumption from direct importation since July 1, 1870	182,985	
Shipped to St. Louis ex J. Simonsen	2,197	185,182
Stock on the 14th of May, 1871		12,410

MARKET.

Prime (gold duty paid).......15 @15¼
Good.......14½@14¾
Fair.......14 @14¼
Extreme range for lots.......13½@16
Gold 111⅛@111¼.
Stock this day in first hands.......12,410 bags.

REMARKS.—During the first three days of the month under review, the West came forward, and took about 2,500 bags, imparting more tone to the market. The demand, however, immediately subsided, and prices were only nominal up to the 25th ult., when the Western trade again entered the market and purchased some 6,500 bags—since which the demand has been limited, the market closing dull at quotations.

Rio Janeiro Coffee Market.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 22.—[Wright & Co.'s Telegram.]—Sales of coffee for United States since 18th inst. 5,000 bags; shipments of coffee to United States, 5,000 bags; loading coffee, 16,000 bags; stock of coffee at date, 150,000 bags; price of coffee, 6$150. Price of Richmond flour, Gallego, 24$000; price of Baltimore flour 21$000. Stock of flour, 25,000 barrels. Exchange 25¼d.

Movements of Breadstuffs at Lake Ports.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at the undermentioned lake ports for the week ending May 13th, 1871:

	Flour. bris.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.
Chicago	26,621	99,455	588,979
Milwaukee	19,435	345,657	1,420
Toledo	12,688	21,861	135,583
Detroit	14,267	26,684	14,168
Cleveland	*5,000	19,690	27,850
Total	77,820	526,147	767,700
Previous week	78,727	477,553	784,105
Cor. week, 1870	80,683	873,275	449,308
Cor. week, 1869	95,416	598,515	588,656
Cor. week, 1868	77,784	611,876	580,942

	Oats. bush.	Barley. bush.	Rye. bush.
Chicago	118,038	10,550	10,693
Milwaukee	7,649	418	[illegible]
Toledo	51,815	200	503
Detroit	18,189	2,389	....
Cleveland	10,500	....	....
Total	203,191	13,577	14,504
Previous week	169,184	17,484	11,588
Cor. week, 1870	201,732	25,924	12,944
Cor. week, 1869	322,937	6,429	8,255
Cor. week, 1868	234,725	4,423	4,324

*Estimated.

The following will show the comparative receipts of flour and grain at the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from January 1 to May 13, in the years indicated:

	1871.	1870.
Flour, bbls	1,181,972	1,320,320
Wheat, bushs	6,757,273	6,967,921
Corn, bushs	9,444,502	5,187,273
Oats, bushs	2,781,581	2,109,959
Barley, bushs	509,641	507,328
Rye, bushs	283,051	223,874
Total, grain, bushs	19,766,028	14,896,140
	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls	1,074,314	1,257,683
Wheat, bushs	8,224,722	4,803,781
Corn, bushs	10,425,880	10,384,293
Oats, bushs	3,301,074	2,763,519
Barley, bu hs	377,439	370,040
Rye, bushs	450,723	172,848
Total, grain, bushs	21,309,168	18,498,486

SHIPMENTS.

The following shows the aggregate shipments of flour and each variety of grain from the ports of Chicago, Milwaukee and Toledo, including those by lake and railway from January 1 to and including May 13, 1871, and from the corresponding period in the other years indicated, viz.:

	1871.	1870.*	1869.*	1868.*
Flour brls	1,057,848	801,461	235,766	270,770
Wheat, bush.	8,703,500	4,444,913	2,357,967	2,207,971
Corn, bush.	10,629,660	1,455,516	2,754,567	4,482,637
Oats, bush.	1,645,075	312,370	901,386	967,019
Barley, bush.	266,509	56,055	2,346	203
Rye, Bush.	254,452	28,634	8,316	4,607
Tot. grain, b.	19,439,186	6,297,468	6,023,962	7,582,464

* Rail shipments from January 1st to opening of navigation not included.

Crop News—Wheat.

The wheat in Harrison county, we understand, has been very much injured by the late frosts, and looks sickly. It is said that the "fly" has attacked it also. The prospect which gave hope, a month since, for a large yield, is not so flattering as we would wish. Nevertheless, Harrison county will raise a good crop of wheat.—[Maysville, Ky., Eagle, May 16th.

THE WHEAT CROP.—This crop, which promised so finely a short time ago, is in a fair way to be almost destroyed in this county by rust. It is already very badly damaged in all sections of the county, and we have seen some fields which will not return as much as the seed sown.—[Washington, Ga., Gazette, May 12th.

Fruit.

COBDEN, Ill., May 16.—The Southern Illinois strawberry crop is now in its prime. Already from eight to ten car-loads have been shipped from this place alone for the market, but the heaviest shipments of the season will be made during the present week. The crop throughout this region is medium as to quantity and quality. As regards the early apple crop, the prospect is favorable. The first ripe fruit will be ready for market about the 5th of June. There will be a large crop of early apples this season. Our pear crop will be short this year, owing to the April frost. There will be a third of a crop. The peach crop will be large both here and at Makanda, but below this point, on the Illinois Central railroad, and above Makanda, the crop will be unusually large. There will be very few peaches north of Carbondale. The fruit is now as large as small walnuts. There is a good show for grapes all through the Southern Illinois region, and the yield will probably be larger than usual. The grain crops are doing well. The winter wheat will be ready for harvesting early in June. We need rain. The ground is very dry, and, unless we have rain soon, the fruit crops will suffer.

Cotton.

[Memphis Avalanche, 17th.]

Crop advices per mails of yesterday and to-day are the most discouraging yet received, and point to reduced estimates of cotton production this season, and, perhaps, higher prices. In sections of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Arkansas the crop is in a wretched plight on account of the late cold and rains, and in a great many cases is being plowed up, while to make matters worse, planters are out of seed and if they had any it is now almost too late to effect anything through replanting. The following letter to one of our prominent cotton houses is from one of the most successful and practical planters on Arkansas river, and may be relied upon as giving a correct statement of the situation in that important section:

PINE BLUFF, ARK., May 12, 1871.

Messrs. Nelson & Titus:

GENTLEMEN: I have just received my account to date, but have not taken time to examine it yet, for I am so badly bothered about the prospect of a crop. The cotton that is up is all dying in the field, and the worst of it is that the farmers have not the seed to plant again, so that the most of them will be compelled to plant their entire crop in corn. I have seed enough to plant my crop again, but I do not know of anyone else as well fixed in that respect. I have been over the river to-day looking at the cotton. The stand is good. I went over Mr. Stewart's crop and Scull & Lankford's crop. They will be compelled to plant again, and neither have seed. I don't think they will be able to get seed at any price. I am very sorry for Scull & Lankford, for they had a good prospect a few days ago for a big crop.

I hardly know what to say about selling my cotton now; for I think with the present prospect it will be compelled to advance in a short time. If you can conveniently hold on for a while longer before selling my cotton I would esteem it a great favor. Yours, very respectfully,

SAM REEDER.

The writer of the foregoing made five hundred bales last season, and has made money, or come out at least even on every crop since the war. We state this as bearing upon his practical knowledge of planting, and also to show that he has no fears as regards advances in giving a true statement of affairs. He is also anything but sensational, and we call attention to the apparent earnestness and truthfulness of his communication. Previous to the war he was an overseer. Of like character and experience are the neighbors to whom he refers, who had respectively 400 and 900 acres in cotton last season.

Intelligence similar to the above reaches us to-day from farms on the old Raleigh road and other localities near this city, as well as from places in several adjoining counties.

Concerning the situation in Mississippi we print the following from the Panola Star of the 13th inst:

"The heavy rains of Monday night again caused the creeks to overflow their banks and to keep the rivers up at their already high water stage. The injury done to the cotton crop by the rains and the severe cold weather of the last two weeks is considerable, and we hear general complaint among the farmers of the injury to their cotton crops. The cotton is dying out very rapidly, and but poor stands will be left, as it is now too late to replant cotton to secure a good yield, and we have never seen such poor prospect for a cotton crop in ten years, and with the almost certain pest of lice that usually follow cold spells, we can but have a gloomy prospect for the production of the staple this year. It is an admitted fact that there never has been two consecutive years that there were large yields of cotton in the history of cotton culture in the South, and arguing upon this rule and the present prospect we must conclude that a very small yield will be made this year. We heard one old farmer say a few days since that he believed that the late rains and cold weather were sent as a curse upon the people for so persistently attempting to raise large crops of cotton to the exclusion of grain. Time will prove whether the old gentleman was correct or not, but we believe that some kind of a curse should be visited upon our people for their ruinous system of planting since the war, and teach them a lesson that the bankruptcy of 1867-70 failed to do."

Imports and Exports

for the last twenty-four hours, by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, Ohio and Mississippi and New Albany rail roads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade.)

Articles.	Im.	Ex.	Articles.	Im.	Ex.
Apples, bbls.	10	20	Iron, pg. tons.	570	..
Bacon, tcs.	6	188	Lard, tcs.	15	77
Bacon, casks.	39	89	Lard, kegs.	64	42
Butter, pa.	..	1	Malt, sks.	..	..
Burley, sks.	..	..	Mules, head.	..	29
Bagging, pcs.	50	5	Molasses, bbls.	21	1
Cotton, bales.	1358	633	Mackerel, pa.	..	29
Cotton yarn, bls	1	8	Nails, kgs.	583	119
Coffee, bgs.	314	224	Oil, bbls.	68	51
Cheese, bxs.	1	118	Oats, sks.	110	20
Candles, bxs.	277	41	Pork, bbls.	..	..
Cement, bbls.	..	..	Pork, pcs.	225	..
Corn, bgs.	1072	391	Potatoes, bbls.	917	63
Cattle, head.	3	100	Rye, sks.	45	..
Dried fruit, pa.	1	43	Sugar, hhds.	91	27
Eggs, bbls.	4	..	Sugar, bxs.	389	277
Flour, bbls.	561	454	Seed, bgs.	50	80
Feathers, sks.	11	51	Tobacco, hhds.	458	185
Hides, lots.	103	18	Tobacco, bxs.	303	265
Hogs, No.	4	10	Whisky, bbls.	202	132
Hay, bales.	100	212	Wheat, sks.	357	..
Horses, No.	4	11	Wool, sks.	63	31

Trade.

The market to-day exhibits no very marked changes from the status of yesterday. The provision trade was excited somewhat over the news from other points. New York sold mess pork at $16, Cincinnati sold at $16, but left a demoralized market. Chicago dropped to $15 50 seller, and even offered for delivery next December at $14 50, and a year hence at $14 37½. Under these advices holders in this market would not sell at the figures offered by buyers, and the market is flat. Cotton remains at yesterday's quotations. Sugars are unchanged but firm, and anticipating an advance in New York. Butter is still a drug, and hard to work off at quotations. Country produce is firm at yesterday's figures. Flour and grain continue active, but unchanged in price. Leaf tobacco is in active demand at fine prices.

The Markets.

ALCOHOL—The market is quiet at $1 85@1 90.

APPLES—The stock is very light, and dealers quote choice Northern at $6 50@9 00 per bbl.

BAGGING—No changes in the market. Dealers hold at 20@21c in round lots.

BATTING—The market is quiet. Dealers quote extra at 20@21c, No 1 at 18@19c, No. 2 at 15@16c and common at 13½@14c.

BARK—Chestnut oak will bring $12 50@13 50 per cord on arrival.

BEANS—The market is quiet and dull. Prime white range from $1 75@2 per bushel, and New York $2 25@2 50.

BEESWAX—Held nominally at 27@28c.

BEEFS—New Southern are held at $10 per bbl.

BROOMS AND BROOMCORN—The market is quiet, and brooms are held at $1 60 for good common to $3 50 for extra per doz. Broomcorn is quoted at 3½@4c per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts of country butter have been so large from Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois that the market is glutted, and sales are difficult to make at the rates at which dealers quote, to-wit: common to fair, 10@15c; good to choice, 16@20c; Western Reserve, 24@25c. No sales.

CABBAGE—Dealers are holding at $15 per hundred from store.

CEMENT AND LIME—Are in fair demand, at $1 65@1 90 for cement, and Utica lime at $1@1 10 per bbl.

CANDLES—Prices are unchanged under a good demand. Full weight star candles are quoted at 16@17c; 12-oz at 12@13c; 11-oz at 11@12c; tallow at 11@11½c.

CHEESE—The market is quiet. Ohio Factory is quoted at 14@15c. Pineapple at 24@25c. Sales 50 boxes Ohio factory at 14@15.

COAL—The market is quiet, and dealers are quoting as follows: Pittsburg by the barge-load at 12c; at retail, delivered, 16c; Pomeroy by the barge-load at 9½c; at retail, delivered, 14c.

COFFEE—The market remains as quoted yesterday, with good stocks and moderate sales.

Fancy and Choice Rio.......20 @21
Prime Rio.......18½@19
Good Rio.......17½@18
Fair Rio.......16½@17
Java, Government.......24 @26
Java, Singapore.......22
Laguayra.......19 @20

Sales to-day of 100 bags at quotations.

COTTON—The New York market is reported quiet at previous quotations, with sales of 19,000 bales. Liverpool a little easier, market closing at 7¾d for uplands with sales of 12,000 bales. At this point quotations are unchanged; demand in excess of the supply for home consumption.

Middling.......14½@15
Low middling.......13½@14
Good ordinary.......12½@13
Ordinary.......10½@10¾

CORNMEAL—Is steady, and bolted commands 65@75c per bushel loose, and kiln-dried $3 50@3 75 per bbl.

COTTON YARNS—Stocks ample; trade quiet at the following quotations: No. 400, 14½c; No. 500, at 13c; No. 600, at 11½c; No. 700 at 10c; chain, at 27@29c; carpet warp, white, at 28c; colored, 35c. Southern brands can be bought at 1@1½c less than the figures given.

DRIED FRUIT—There is moderate inquiry for dried fruit, and half peaches are firm at 10@10½c for old; quarters are quiet and steady at 7@8c. Dried apples are steady at 3½@4½c.

EGGS—Remain at last quotations, with moderate receipts, which are taken up at 15c.

FEATHERS—The market is quiet, and dealers quote at 63@65c on arrival.

FISH—Trade quiet at the following quotations: mackerel, No. 1, large, $25@26; No. 1, medium, $20@21; No. 2, large, $14@15; No. 2, medium, $12 50@13; No. 3, large, $12@13 per bbl. No. 1, kits, 15 lbs. at $2 50; 20 lbs $3; No. 2, 15 lbs, $1 40; 20 lbs, $1 60; No. 3, 15 lbs, $1 25; 20 lbs, $1 50. White fish at $7 50@8 00 per half bbl of 100 lbs net for Nos. 1 and 2. Herring at $8 50@9 per bbl. Sardines at 21½@38c for quarter and half boxes. Oysters $1 40@2 40 for 1 and 2-lb cans. Cod fish at 5@6½c per lb.

FLOUR—The market shows continued activity though no change in quotations has been established. Fine, $4 25@4 50; superfine, $5 00@5 50; extra, $5 50@6; extra family, $6@6 50; A. No. 1, $6 75@7 25; fancy, $7 50@8 25; rye flour, $5 75 @6. Sales to-day 650 bbls assorted at quotations.

FLAXSEED—In light request, and quoted at $1 70 per bushel for prime lots.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Prices are steady with a fair demand. We quote: Oranges, per box, $5 00@7; lemons, per box, $5@6 50; layer raisins, per box, $3 20; prunes, 18@20c; Zante currants per pound, 12½@14c.

GRAIN.—WHEAT—The market quiet and firm; sales confined to local consumption. Dealers are paying $1 25@1 35 for Mediterranean, amber or hill wheat, and $1 30@1 40 for white. Sales are made from store at $1 40@1 50 per bushel.

CORN—Ear corn in bulk, on arrival, from first hands will command 53@55c; shelled, white 54@56c. Dealers sell at an advance on these figures to cover commissions, costs of handling, &c. Sales of 1,200 bushels shelled on track at 60c.

OATS—Prices unchanged. Dealers are paying 52½@55c on arrival, in bulk, and selling at 62@63c, sacks included, delivered on cars.

RYE—The demand is fair, and prices are advancing. Dealers quote at $1@1 10 on arrival.

BARLEY—Market quiet, and dealers are paying 95c@$1 for spring and $1 10@1 15 for fall, on arrival.

MALT—The market is quiet and dealers quote spring at $1 10; fall at $1 20@1 25; and rye malt at $1 15@1 20.

HAY—The demand and supply are about equal, and prices are steady at quotations. Sales are made from store and delivered on cars at from $14@22 advance; and $12@16 50 per ton on the wharf.

HEMP—Fair demand and prices have advanced. Dealers quote hemp at $150 per ton; $120@125 for hackled tow.

HOPS—Market dull; held at 15c per lb.

IRON, NAILS AND STEEL—Market quiet at quotations; bar iron 3½@3¾c; steel, cast, 15@22c; plow-wings and slabs at 5½@9½c; horse-shoes 5½@6c; mule-shoes 6¾@7c. Nails, 10d at $4 40 @4 50 rates.

LEATHER—Trade quiet at quotations; hog-skin collar $17@18 per doz; side collar $32@38; oak sole 38@39c per lb; hemlock sole 34@36c; harness leather 34@38c; skirting 38@40c; bridle $48@60 per doz, uppers $42@50; kips, city, 65@85c per lb; runners $1@1 25; city calf $1 25@1 50 per lb; French calf $3@3 50 per lb.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The market is quiet. Virginia brands range from 55c to $1 20; Kentucky and Missouri brands from 55c to $1 00 per lb.

MOLASSES AND SIRUPS—There is a fair demand for New Orleans molasses, and prices are well maintained. We quote at 65@70c per gallon, as to quality. Sirups are steady, and sales of the various grades are made at 40@50c for common; 55@75c for prime, and 85c@$1 for choice per gallon.

OFFAL—We quote bran at $18@18 50, shorts at $20, shipstuff and middlings at $24 50@26 00 per ton. Trade quiet.

ONIONS—New are arriving and held at $6 00 @6 25 per bbl.

PEANUTS—Market quiet, and dealers quote firm at 9½@10c.

PEAS—New Southern are held at $9 per bbl.

POTATOES—The market continues firm. Dealers quote peachblows on arrival at $1 15@1 20 per bushel in bulk, and $1 27@1 25 from store. Sales to-day of 300 bushels Northern on the track, in bulk, at $1 20; 250 bushels on the levee at $1 20; 1,000 bushels Western, on arrival, in bulk, at $1 15; 30 barrels on the levee, packed, at $3 40 per barrel; 15 barrels new Southern at $3 50 per barrel delivered.

POULTRY—Market moderately active; chickens, fair to choice, last year's, $4@4 75 per doz; spring at $3 50.

PROVISIONS—The market has declined, but buyers and sellers are too far apart to accomplish sales of any moment.

MESS PORK—Has declined 50c. Dealers hold at $17 00. Rump pork is dull at $14 50@15 50.

BACON—We quote clear rib at 9@9¼c, clear sides at 9½c, shoulders 7½c. Sales of 100 casks clear rib at 9c.

HAMS—Sugar-cured are held at 15½c; plain at 12@12½c. Sales of 20 tierces sugar-cured at 15½c.

BULK MEATS—Quiet. Held one cent lower than bacon.

LARD—Prime leaf in tierces at 11@11½c, in kegs at 12@12½c.

RICE—The market is steady at 8½@9c for Rangoon, and 9½@10c for Carolina.

SALT—The market is steady at previous quotations.

SHUCKS—Dealers hold at $15 per ton.

SOAP—Stocks are large. German No. 1 at 6¼@7¼c; No. 2 at 6@7c, and rosin at 5c.

SOURKROUT—Supply and demand both light. Dealers hold at $4@4 50 per bbl.

STARCH—Market quiet; stocks ample; held at 6c.

STRAW—The demand is good, stock light, and arrivals are taken readily at $9 50@10 per ton.

SUGAR—The market has declined for hard and soft refined, and dealers quote:

Common New Orleans sugar at.......10 @10½
Fair do.......10¾@11
Fully fair do.......11½@12
Prime do.......11¾@12½
Choice do.......12 @13
Crushed, powdered, and granulated.......14¾@14¾
A coffee.......13¾@13¾
B coffee.......13¼@13½
Extra C.......13 @13¼
C yellow.......12½@12¾
Circle C.......12¼@12½
Yellow.......11½@12½
Demerara.......12¾@

Sales 100 hhds N. O. at 10¾@11½c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Market brisk for the season. Tallow at 8@8½c. Grease at 6¼@9c as to quality.

TEAS—We quote gunpowder at 90c@$1 60 as to quality; Japan at 90c@$1 10, and Oolong at 75c@$1 10.

VINEGAR—Market fair and cider is quoted at $8 per bbl; apple at $10 and wine at $14.

WHISKY—Highwines are firm at 88c.

WOOL—Receipts are light and meet with ready sale at 20@22c for unwashed, and 45@48c for tub washed.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The demand continues active for all good grades, and prices are firm. Sales to-day at the six warehouses of 220 hhds at prices and of qualities as specified below:

The NINTH-STREET HOUSE sold 32 hhds, 4 rejected: 2 hhds Breckinridge county lugs at $4 60 to 5 25; 1 hhd Hancock county lugs at $4 50; 2 hhds Hancock county leaf at $5 80, 6; 5 hhds Warren county lugs at $4 95 to 5 35; 3 hhds Warren county leaf at $6 to 6 90; 3 hhds Trimble county lugs at $4 90 to 5 60; 3 hhds Trimble county leaf at $7 10 to 9 80; 1 hhd Henry county lugs at $6; 5 hhds Henry county leaf at $7 20 to 11 25; 1 hhd Owen county lugs at $5 10; 3 hhds Owen county leaf at $8 to 17 75.

The LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 47 hhds: 2 hhds McCracken county leaf at $14 75, 13 50; 4 hhds McCracken county lugs at 8 70, 6 80, 6 30, 6 50; 10 hhds Indiana leaf and lugs at 5 25 to 7; 4 hhds Grayson county leaf 5 50 to 6; 2 hhds Simpson county leaf 6 40, 7; 1 hhd Adair county leaf at 5 90; 2 hhds Metcalfe county leaf at 7, 7 20; 4 hhds Todd county leaf at 7, 7, 7 20, 6 80; 2 hhds Caldwell county leaf at 6 50, 6 30; 3 hhds Breckinridge county leaf at 8 60, 7 60, 6 35; 3 hhds Allen county leaf and lugs at 5 to 6 20; 1 hhd Daviess county lugs at 5 75; 2 hhds Graves county leaf at 6 55, 6 85; 1 hhd Ballard county leaf at [illegible].

The FARMERS' HOUSE sold 29 hhds: 2 hhds Owen county common leaf at $9 60 and 10 25; 1 hhd Hart county good leaf at $10 25; 1 hhd Metcalfe county leaf at $7 30; 6 hhds Warren county leaf at $7 10, 7 60, 6 20, 6 70, 6 40, 6 50; 8 hhds Hart county common leaf and lugs at $7 80, 7 30, 7 00, 6 90, 5 50, 4 60, 5 60, 5 [illegible]; 1 hhd Simpson county common leaf at $6 90; 2 hhds Robertson county (Tenn.) common leaf and lugs at $6 20 and 4 90; 1 hhd Allen county common leaf at $6 40; 2 hhds Warren county lugs at $5 10 and 5 55; 1 hhd Adair county common leaf at $6 00.

The BOONE HOUSE sold 41 hhds: 1 hhd Hart county common bright wrapper at $20 50; 2 hhds Hart county common leaf at $8 70, 7 90; 3 hhds Hart common lugs at $6 10, 5 15, 5 15; 3 hhds Daviess county common lugs at $4 20, 4 40, 4 75; 1 hhd Daviess county common leaf at $7 40; 2 hhds Meade county common leaf at $6 60, 6 40; 2 hhds Ballard county common leaf at $8 45, 8 85; 4 hhds Breckinridge county common lugs at $5 10, 4 90, 5 05, 4 95; 1 hhd Breckinridge county common lugs at $6 95; 4 hhds Green county common lugs at $6, 5 15, 5 00, 5 20; 3 hhds Green county common leaf at $7, 6 60, 6 40, 6 60; 1 hhd Larue county common leaf at $7 90; 1 hhd Larue county common lugs at $5 15; 3 hhds Hardin county lugs at $5 50, 5 65, 4 60; 1 hhd Monroe county common leaf at $7 95; 3 hhds Adair county common leaf at $8 10, 6 90, 6 75; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at $5 05; 2 hhds Barren county medium leaf at $7, 7 20; 3 hhds Taylor county medium leaf at $8, 7 40, 7 20.

The PICKETT HOUSE sold 52 hhds: 4 hhds Virginia leaf at $18 25, 12, 12 and 10 25; 2 do Hart county at $9 and 6 30; 3 do Trimble county leaf at 10 25, 7 30 and 7 10; 1 do Trimble county lugs at 5 80; 1 do Tennessee leaf at 10 50; 2 do Tennessee leaf at 7 and 6; 1 do Breckinridge county leaf at 6 00; 3 do Breckinridge county lugs at 5 30, 4 80, 5 30 and 4 90; 2 do Taylor county lugs at 5 25 and 4 65; 3 do Ballard county leaf at 8, 6 70 and 9; 2 do Ballard county lugs at 5 80 and 5 60; 4 do Christian county leaf at 9 10, 8, 8 50 and 7 10; 1 do Todd county common leaf at 6 20; 4 do Todd county lugs at 5 80, 5 80, 5 35 and 4 80; 2 do black fat at 7 and 7; 1 do Webster county leaf at 7; 3 do Webster county lugs at 5, 5 80 and 5 40; 6 do Union county lugs at 6, 5 45, 5 20, 5 35, 5 35 and 5 55; 3 do Grayson county lugs at 5 25, 4 95 and 4 20; 1 do Daviess county common leaf at 6 20; 1 do Daviess county lugs at 5 70; 1 do Washington county leaf at 6 90.

The PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 19 hhds: 2 hhds Hart county bright leaf, grown by I. P. Brown, at $22 50, 29 00; 2 hhds Hart county leaf, coal cured, at $18 00, 25 00; 2 hhds Hart county lugs, coal cured, at $6 80, 11 25; 1 hhd Hart county leaf at $7 10; 3 hhds Hart county lugs at $4 80, 5 05, 5 65; 1 hhd Hardin county lugs at $5 15; 1 hhd Green county lugs at $5 20; 1 hhd Trigg county lugs at $5 15; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at $5 05; 1 hhd Green county leaf at $7 70; 1 hhd Warren county leaf at $7 00; 1 hhd Grayson county lugs at $4 95; 2 hhds Indiana trash at $4 70, 4 75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Cotton, the demand is good at full prices; middling uplands 15¾c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; receipts 14,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $5 75@5 95; common to good extra $6 15@6 35; good to choice $6 35@6 90; white Western extra $6 95@7 25; Ohio extras $6 35@7 25; St. Louis $6 35@9 00. Rye flour is quiet. Cornmeal is quiet. Whisky is quiet at 92½@93c. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; receipts 70,000 bushels; new spring $1 56@1 57; red and amber $1 62@1 65; white Michigan $1 65. Rye, Barley and Malt are quiet. Corn, the market is dull and prices have declined; receipts 73,000 bushels; mixed Western 76c; yellow 80c. Oats, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; receipts 14,000 bushels; Western and Ohio 67@71c. Hay and Hops are steady. Coffee, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Rio 15½@16½c. Sugar, the market is steady with a moderate demand; Cuba 9⅛@9⅝c. Molasses is quiet. Rice 8½@9¼c. Petroleum, crude 14c and refined 24¼c. Pork is steady but prices are lower; mess $16; prime $14@14 50; prime mess new $14 50@15 50; mess, seller May, June and July $16. Beef is dull; mess [illegible]; extra mess [illegible]. Beef hams 26@29c. Tierce beef, prime mess $22@26; India mess $26@29. Cut meats are unchanged. Middles are dull; Cumberland 8c. Lard is steady; prime steam 9⅞@10⅛c and kettle rendered 10¼c; seller May to June 10¼@11¼c. Butter, Western 11@22c and State 15@28c. Cheese is steady; old 7@13½c and new 5@14½c.

LATEST—6 p. m.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm at $6 30@6 45 for shipping grades of extra. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; spring $1 57@1 57½; red and amber $1 62@1 65. Oats, the demand is fair and market firm; Western and Ohio 66c, 67½c and 71c. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping; mixed Western 75@76½c. Eggs are unchanged.

DRY GOODS—The market remains quiet, but steady for all staple textiles, while thin and fancy fabrics are selling at reduced rates in order to close up the spring business. We quote American stripes at 11c; Amoskeag at 17@18c; Haymaker denims at 12c; party blue and brown 22½c; Appleton brown drills 12½c; Amoskeag corset jeans 12c; Canoe River brown and slate 9½c; Pequot colored 12½c; Rockport 12c; Langdon fine yard-wide bleached sheetings 15c; do 42-inch 15c; do 45-inch 16c; Dwight cambrics 10c; Howe No 3 14c; Wamsutta 20c; Amoskeag and Lancaster ginghams 15c; Glasgow 13c; Namaske 14½c; Union 12c; Hamilton printed delaines 20c; Tycoon reps 22½c; Manchester mari poplins 14½c; Pacific Mills printed alpacas 20c; printed armures 18c; do Robe de Chambre 20c; 32-inch Atlantic delaines, and alpaca lusters 25c; Imperial cords 25c; Garner & Co.'s glazed cambrics 7½c for plain and high colors; Red Cross 8@9c; Pacific Mills printed percales 22½c; printed calicoes 11c; American 10½c; Sprague's 10½c, and Freeman's 8½c.

CINCINNATI, May 18.—Cotton, the demand is light but holders are firm; middling 15@15¼c. Flour, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; family $6 75@7. Wheat, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; No 1 red $1 48@1 49. Corn, the market is dull and prices are drooping at 56@57c. Rye is scarce and firm at $1 05@1 10, with but little in the market. Oats, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 52@56c. Barley, the market is dull and prices are drooping at $1 10@1 12. Groceries are quiet and unchanged in every respect. Linseed oil is quiet and unchanged. Lard oil is dull and prices have declined to 85c. Eggs, the demand is fair and market firm at 16c. Butter, the market is dull and prices have declined to 19@20c. Provisions—The market is unsettled; mess pork sold at $16@16 25, closing nominal at $16 offered. Lard, the market is dull and holders are anxious to sell; 10⅛c asked for summer made. Bulk meats are dull and holders are anxious to sell; they are asking 6c for shoulders, and 7½c for sides. Bacon is quiet and prices are weak at 7c, 9c and 9¼c for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides; sales of 420 casks to cover contracts at quotations, buyer June. Hogs, the market is dull and prices are drooping at $4 50@5 25. Whisky, the demand is fair and market firm at 88c.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Cotton, middling 14@14½c. Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; superfine fall $5 50@5 75; extra do $6; double extra do $6 25@6 50. Wheat, the market is strong; prime to choice Iowa spring $1 35@1 40; No 2 red fall $1 65. Corn, the market is active for the higher grades; white in bulk 55@58c, the latter for choice in elevator; do sacked 63c. Oats, the market opened firm but closed dull at 52@54c. Barley, the market is quiet at 80c@$1 05 for spring. Rye, the market is firm at 90@95c. Tobacco, the market is steady. Hemp, there is more doing at $100@150 for undressed. Bagging, prices are nominal. Mess pork is lower at $16 50@16 75. Dry-salted meats are dull; loose summer-cured shoulders, June delivery, at 6c. Bacon is easier; shoulders 7c; clear rib 9½c; clear sides 9¾c; hams, sugar-cured 14@15¼c. Lard is nominal. Hogs are easy at $4 50@4 75. Cattle, there is more doing at $4@6 25. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 3,700 barrels of flour, 24,-500 bushels wheat, 25,500 bushels corn, 25,300 bushels oats, 400 bushels barley, 2,500 bushels rye, 1,000 head hogs.

CHICAGO, May 18.—Flour, the market is firmer. Wheat, the market is more active; No 2 spring $1 29½@1 30 cash; this afternoon the market was quiet but firm at $1 30. Corn, the market is fairly active, No 2 mixed, closing steady at 54½c cash; this afternoon the market was quiet at 54½c. Oats, the market is active and prices ½c higher; No 2 closing at 50½c. Rye, the market is quiet; No 2 closing at 81c. Barley, the market is dull; No 2 80c. Highwines are firm at 88½c. Mess pork is less active, closing steady at $15 75@15 87½ cash and seller May. Lard is steady at 10c cash and 10c for seller June; 10¼@10½c for seller July. Dry-salted meats, shoulders 5⅝@5¾c; rough sides 7½c; short clear 8½c. Hogs, the market is dull at $4 [illegible]. Receipts for the past 24 hours: 4,000 barrels of flour, 24,000 bushels wheat, 152,000 bushels corn, 15,000 bushels oats, 3,000 bushels rye, 2,000 bushels barley, 10,000 head hogs. Shipments: 5,000 barrels of flour, 35,000 bushels wheat, 126,000 bushels corn, 17,000 bushels oats, 750 bushels rye, 550 bushels barley, 6,000 head hogs.

MEMPHIS, May 18.—Cotton, the demand is light but holders are firm at 15½c; receipts for the past day 570 bales; shipments 1,135 bales. Flour, the demand is active and prices are firm at $5 25@8 75. Cornmeal is active at $3 25@3 50. Corn, the market is steady with a moderate demand at 71@72c. Oats, the market is bare. Hay, the market is active at $18 @22. Bran is active at $26. Lard is quiet and unchanged in every respect. Mess pork is steady with a moderate demand at $18. Bacon is quiet and unchanged in every respect.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—Flour, the demand is fair and market firm; Western family $7 25@8 50. Wheat, the market is firm and prices are unchanged. Corn, the demand is fair and market firm; Western 78@79c. Oats, the demand is good at full prices; sales at 68@69c. Mess pork is dull at $18. Bacon, shoulders 7¾@8c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear rib 10¼c; hams 16@17c. Lard 11¼@11½c. Whisky is firmer at 93c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Flour, the market is steady with a moderate demand; extra family $6 75@7 25. Wheat, the demand is fair and market firm; red Western $1 58@1 62. Corn, the market is quiet and prices are weak; yellow 77@78c; mixed Western 76@77c. Oats, the market is dull; [illegible]. Provisions are dull and prices are unchanged. Whisky is weak at 93@93½c.

PITTSBURG, May 18.—Crude petroleum, the demand is fair and prices have advanced; on the spot or seller May 11½c; seller till July 11⅜@11½c; seller all the year 11¾@11⅞c. Refined, the market is dull; but holders are firm; sales of 1,500 bbls June 26½c; on the spot 21⅝c; seller June and July 25½c.

NASHVILLE, May 18.—Cotton, the market is dull; low middling 13@13½c. Bacon, clear sides 10c; shoulders 7¾c; hams 12c; sugar-cured hams 16c. Lard 13c. Corn 60c. Flour $5 25@8.

Cotton Statements.

NEW ORLEANS, May 18.—Cotton, the market is weak; middling 15½@15¾c.

MOBILE, May 18.—Cotton, the market is dull; middling 15@15¼c.

GALVESTON, May 18.—Cotton, [illegible] good ordinary 12¾@12⅞c.

Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1871.

Mr. Vallandigham's Movement.

Our telegraphic dispatches this morning contain some very interesting political matter from Ohio. At a meeting of the Montgomery county Democrats Mr. Vallandigham appeared with a series of resolutions, which were adopted. He accompanied them with a carefully-elaborated speech. We publish the substance of the whole, and very interesting reading it is. Mr. Vallandigham is one of the coolest, wisest and bravest of the Democratic leaders, and his counsels are always entitled to respect. In this instance they are particularly lucid and bold, going home to the heart of the political situation. No candid or intelligent man can read his resolutions and remarks without feeling the force of all that he says. They vindicate in a most striking manner the course which we have thought proper to pursue and have long and constantly urged upon our fellow-Democrats. That the line marked out by Mr. Vallandigham with so much precision will be the Democratic line of battle next year we do not for one moment doubt. It is the only alignment which promises the smallest hope of victory, and we never have feared that it would be adopted as soon as the Democratic elements in the North and in the South should come to understand themselves and each other, and to realize the dangerous condition of the country.

THE ORPHAN DEAD.

At Whose Expense Shall they be Buried?

An account was brought before the Common Council last night for paying the expenses of burying children which die at St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. It called forth a warm discussion from several members. The proper committee had reported against the appropriation on the ground that there was no law or provision for allowing it.

Mr. Orrill was foremost in advocating the claim. He said that these little ones were without friends or parents. Many of them were of obscure origin, had been found stowed away in baskets, placed at front doors, and at other public places. Under these circumstances he claimed the high privilege of voting for their interment at the public expense. And that when he could not vote according to the dictates of his conscience on such a subject, he would retire from the Council. Some one suggested that the members would be individually responsible for the amount so expended. Mr. O. replied that he had never paid for a meal when very hungry more cheerfully than he would now meet the expenses of this claim.

Mr. Dix replied by saying that the members were not elected to dispense charities, but to attend to the affairs of the city.

Mr. Kaye spoke against the appropriation. He said that such a step would make Tom, Dick and Harry agents for expending the public funds, and would cause the whole city to drift to ruin. He thought that the Council had legitimate business to attend to, and its action should be confined to this business. The members were elected for no other purpose.

Mr. Bourlier thought that the members would be justified in making the appropriation by the action of a previous Council.

Mr. Verhoeff could see no law in favor of such an expense. He could not vote for the matter as it then stood, but believed the orphans to be a proper object of attention and charity.

Mr. Smith hoped there was no one present "with soul so dead" that he would not vote to have these children buried at the public expense. The asylum takes care of the little ones from infancy to death, and the burden of cost is borne by private individuals. Surely the means necessary for their interment ought to be contributed by the city.

Mr. Dix spoke again. He was not dead to noble impulses, but was opposed to voting away other people's money for any other purposes than those pointed out by the law and the regular authority of the Common Council.

Several other members spoke on the subject, and the debate was closed by a motion, seconded and adopted, that the matter be referred to the City Attorney and the Committee on Revision.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House.

This evening M'lle Morlacchi, the accomplished danseuse and pantomimist, will receive a complimentary benefit at the Opera House. On this occasion the house will doubtless be crowded. Those who are not present will certainly miss one of the greatest treats of the season, and one not likely to be offered again for some time. The beneficiary is announced to appear in six different characters and in four dances.

Weisiger Hall.

The "Pilgrim's" journey through this vale of tears, his passage through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and his victorious entrance into the Celestial City, as represented in the exquisite panorama nightly exhibited at Weisiger Hall, continues to afford refined pleasure and wholesome instruction. The descriptions given of the paintings are short and graphic. One thing deserving of notice in connection with this exhibition is the evident respectability of the audiences that visit it.

Minstrels.

Skiff and Gaylord's minstrels opened last night to a good house. The programme was excellent, and the parts well sustained. Andy McKee, as usual, was admirable, and, as usual, brought down the house at each appearance, and the audience would never have enough of him. Another performance will be given at Masonic Temple this evening, and the last to-morrow night. The dissolving views connected with the minstrels and illustrating the recent war in Europe, are an attractive feature of the entertainment.

Juvenile Ball.

Mr. Wastell's juvenile ball will take place this evening at the Skating Rink, Weisiger Block, the hall to be opened at eight o'clock. Besides other features of interest which will be presented during the evening, a calisthenics hornpipe will be danced for the first time in this country. To prevent confusion and possible disappointment, those who intend to visit the rink as spectators on this occasion would do well to secure tickets early in the day, if they have not already done so. It is needless to say anything in anticipation of the character of this ball; the people of this city need only the mention of Mr. Wastell's name to feel assured of the high quality of every part in the programme.

THE ST. LOUIS AIR-LINE.

Progress of the Work on Louisville's Road Through Indiana.

The work on the St. Louis Air-line is progressing satisfactorily. On the New Albany end, the line of trestlework on either side of Falling Run from the foot of Main street to the fill west of the above stream and the high ground at Lower Seventh street, is completed, and all that is necessary to have it ready for the iron is the bridge-span over the creek. The contractors, Hooper & Washer, have commenced the work of raising the trestles, and expect to have them ready for the track in about ten days.

The four sections in the contract of J. M. Reid & Co. will be completed in about three months, which will enable the company to lay three or four miles of track from New Albany.

At tunnel No. 2, four miles from New Albany, the visitors found the workmen had penetrated 240 feet from the east portal, and were within twenty feet of the outlet on the other side. This work is through solid rock. This tunnel, and tunnels 1 and 3 also, are eighteen feet high and fifteen wide, with arched roofing. Tunnel No. 1 was finished some weeks since, and the workmen on tunnel No. 3 have penetrated 240 feet and will finish it in a few weeks.

The grade at the point where the line crosses the Coryden pike is twenty-two feet above the level of the pike. Beyond the ravine from this point is the monster tunnel, the work of division. It will require one year from this time to complete this tunnel—having to go through 4,000 feet of solid rock. Men are at work on either end, those from the other side having penetrated 212 feet.

THE SHELBY-STREET ROAD.

Whether There Shall be a Single or Double Track.

The question of allowing the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company to lay a double track out Shelby street was discussed at considerable length last night in the Common Council. The City Engineer had sent in a communication, stating that Shelby street is only 36 feet wide, and this was too narrow to allow of two tracks.

Mr. Orrill said that Mr. Delvecchio had over 125 hands at work, and had already put down the track to Jefferson street. He remarked that Mr. D. was not a man to wait on anybody or for anything, and that something should be done to stop this work. The thing really needed was a single track with proper turn-outs, and the Mayor should be requested to use his best endeavors to have the road built in the proper way.

Mr. Ainslie said that Mr. Delvecchio's wishes were to run out Shelby street and back Hancock, and so on, placing a single track on alternate streets all the way to the upper part of the city.

Several members participated in the discussion, and reached the almost unanimous conclusion that something should be done to carry out the suggestion of the City Engineer. The resolution asking the Mayor to use his best endeavors to have a single track substituted for a double one was passed and sent to the upper board.

CITY BUSINESS.

A Fortune

is not requisite to enable one to enjoy the benefit of our admirable system of water-works, though many imagine such to be the case. A neat iron hydrant, or a durable iron hose box, can be put in this season at exceedingly low prices, and the price of rubber hose has been reduced so as to place this luxury within the reach of persons of very moderate means. Messrs. Magens & Co., No. 73 Third street, have a large supply of the above mentioned articles, and will at any time make estimates of the cost of any work required.

☞ Attention is called to a report in another column of a recent decision of Judge Blatchford, of the Circuit Court of the United States, at New York, in a case entitled Jas. H. Hoffman vs. Albert Aronson and Joseph Aronson, the plaintiff's patent for turn-over enameled paper shirt-collars, on final hearing, after a very full and lengthy trial and argument, the defense being made by a combination of paper-collar manufacturers.

We print the decision in full, as it is said to be of great importance to dealers in paper-collars all over the country, who will, of course, hereafter see to the license stamp on their paper-collar boxes.

THE FIRE LAST NIGHT.

Total Destruction of the Extensive Furniture Factory of Harig, Koop & Co.

The Origin, Progress, and Extent of the Conflagration.

Thrilling Scenes and Narrow Escapes.

The furniture factory of Harig, Koop & Co., on Third street, has been utterly destroyed at last. It has been on fire several times within the last two or three years, but heretofore the firemen have succeeded in subduing the flames and saving it; but last night it got the start of them and went. This morning there is nothing more than a chimney or two and two tottering corners of the high walls standing.

The fire originated among some lumber in the rear of the building, and was first discovered by two servant girls who live on the opposite side of the street, and who were promenading up and down the square. It was late, and there were but few persons on the street, so that they had much difficulty in giving the alarm. They state that it was at least a half hour from the time they first saw the flames until they found anyone who could give the alarm. The box was then found to be out of order, when some one ran to the Watkins' engine house on Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, where the alarm was given before it was sounded upon the bells.

By this time the flames from the seasoned and light lumber were leaping high in the air, and the light was visible from all portions of the city. Before the engines began to arrive, the flames had crawled up the side of the large factory building and into the windows, where they met the shavings, varnish, turpentine and half-finished furniture, which speeded their progress and put them beyond control.

The second alarm was sounded soon after the first engines arrived, and soon every one in the city was on the spot and at work.

But the smoke was already bursting from every window from the first to the fourth story, and the flames had burst through the roof. The eight or ten streams that were playing from every available point could do no good towards checking the progress of the fire. Soon the walls began to crumble and fall seriously endangering the lives of the fearless firemen who were standing some under and some upon them. First the back walls fell with a terrible crash, sending the great sparks and pieces of flaming wood high into the air. Then the upper portion of the front wall toppled over into the street falling almost into the arms of Mr. Levi, the Chief of the Fire Department. Soon afterwards the whole front wall fell at one terrible crash, leaving not one brick standing upon another.

The whole structure then crumbled to pieces, and falling to the ground smothered the flames to such an extent that the buildings in the vicinity were no longer in danger. Had the walls stood longer, no doubt the fire would have spread to the houses fronting on Chestnut street. The roof of Dr. Speed's residence on the corner was already smoking, and must have soon caught fire. Dr. S. returns his thanks to those who worked so faithfully in fighting back the flames.

The south wall of the burning building fell upon the little two-story building adjoining, crushing in the roof and splitting the structure to pieces, the four walls of it bulging and falling in opposite directions.

This house had two tenements, in one of which was the grocery of Ben. Aufenkamp, and in the other a confectionery and eating saloon kept by a colored man named S. H. Davis. Mr. Aufenkamp had just laid in a new and heavy stock of goods, which was buried under the ruins.

Mr. Aufenkamp and family were asleep in the upper story and did not awake until the firemen had battered down the front door. He and his family barely escaped with their lives, for the building was crushed to pieces only a few seconds after he got clear of it.

The firemen had taken the hose upon the roof of this house, and were playing upon the fire from there, and were driven away by the heat only a few minutes before the crash. Had they remained a minute longer they would have been crushed down under the burning ruins.

Several out-houses and little frame shanties in the alley caught from the intense heat and were burned, as were several of the yard fences in the vicinity. Dr. Speed's brick stable and office barely escaped.

The first floor of the factory of Harig, Koop & Co. was occupied by machinery which was very valuable, and all of which was destroyed. One very fine turning-lathe cost $1,000. The second floor contained unfinished furniture, estimated to be worth $6,000, and the third floor unfinished material worth $8,000. The fourth floor was used as a warehouse, and contained finished furniture valued at $8,000. This is the estimate of the proprietors. The following are the figures obtained from the Fire Marshal:

The machinery was insured for $2,500, divided equally between the Cleveland Insurance Co. of Cleveland and the Western Insurance and Banking Companies.

The following was the insurance on building and stock:

	Building.	Stock.
Virginia Home Co.	$500	$1,500
German Ins. Co.	500	1,500
Royal of Liverpool	1,000	1,000
Buffalo Fire Marine	500	500
Georgia Home Co.	500	500
Norwich Co.	500	500
Commerce Co. of Albany	1,000	...
Total	$4,500	$5,500

The loss was as follows:

Machinery	$10,000
Building	10,000
Stock	12,000
Lumber in yard	1,500
Total loss	$33,500

The loss on the stock in the one story building adjoining is estimated at $3,000 or $4,000, with no insurance.

The total loss by the fire will reach fully $40,000.

A light engine, weighing only 4,000 pounds, manufactured by C. Ahrens & Co., of Cincinnati, which had been awaiting a practical test in this city for some weeks, rendered very effective service during the evening, and won the admiration of the firemen and machinists, who had full opportunity of witnessing the regularity of its action, and the continuous 1¼-inch stream which it threw upon the fire through a long length of hose.

A fact worthy of the attention of the proper authorities is the inadequacy of the supply pipe in the central portion of the city. During the progress of the fire the water at command was at times insufficient. This defect should be remedied.

A GHASTLY DEED.

Suicide of Mrs. Henrietta Levi at Her Residence on First Street.

THE TERRIBLE STORY.

The repeated efforts of an unhappy lady, Mrs. Levi, the widow of M. D. Levi, to take her own life, culminated successfully yesterday morning.

On last Tuesday Mrs. Levi, moved, with her family of eight children, to residence No. 191, on First street, between Green and Walnut. Yesterday morning she prepared to visit the carpet stores, as she alleged, to purchase carpeting for furnishing the rooms. Early in the day she busied herself in preparations for housekeeping, as usual, manifesting no disposition of providing for the sad sequel which followed. She ordered her servant girl to prepare a cup of chocolate, and other dishes for breakfast, stating that she was going out to dispatch the business alluded to, and evincing no extraordinary intentions. After the servant had prepared the breakfast and articles of clothing as directed, she went to notify her mistress. This was a while after 9 o'clock.

Visits to all the rooms on the first and second floors failed to discover the object of search. The servant ascended to the third story, or garret, fronting on the street, and found the door locked inside. Terrible suspicions at once took possession of the servant, as, since the death of her husband, which occurred about a year ago, Mrs. Levi has at times expressed a desire to rid herself of the trouble of life—and once or twice did attempt to procure poisonous drugs with that object. Her conduct was such on these occasions that a guard was kept upon her until the hour of her death. The servant rushed out of the house and conveyed her suspicions to Mrs. Levi's son, who occupies the clothing store on the corner of Fourth and Market, which belonged to his father in his life. Mrs. Shenfield, next door neighbor to Mrs. L., Mr. A. Steinhart, an uncle of the deceased, who lives on corner of Market and Second, and in a short while quite a large crowd had gathered.

On forcing the door the body of the suicide was found dangling from a joist across the ceiling, and about five or six feet from the door, by a small window-curtain cord attached to a single nail in the joist, which seemed to have been driven there for the purpose by Mrs. L.'s own hands.

It was judged the body had been dead about 30 minutes, as it was yet warm, and physicians were sent for, who made fruitless efforts toward re-suscitation.

Mrs. Levi, it is said, was a highly-educated lady. She leaves eight children, between the ages of three and eighteen years. It is conjectured that brooding over the death of her husband and pecuniary misfortunes wrought her to the commission of the sad deed. It is said that she once before attempted her life by the same means—hanging—but was forestalled by timely interference. She was between 35 and 40 years of age. From the large number of mourners who attended her bier yesterday morning, it is apparent that the deceased was a lady highly respected by her friends. The Coroner summoned a jury, who returned a verdict of suicide.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Echols, of Virginia, was at the Galt House last night.

Col. Harrison Thompson, of Winchester, was in the city yesterday.

Major Van Nest, General Southern Agent of the L. and N. R. R., was at the Louisville Hotel last night

J. C. Chew, Esq., editor of the Houston (Texas) Telegraph, was in the city yesterday stopping at the Louisville Hotel.

Mr. D. F. Torrance, President; J. L. Griswold, General Superintendent, and E. Gallup, Southern Passenger Agent of the Ohio and Mississippi railway, were in the city yesterday. Messrs. Torrance and Griswold left for St. Louis last night.

The Market-Houses.

The question of moving the market-houses, it is suggested, should be placed before the voters of the Ninth and Tenth Wards for decision. There is a move now on foot for that purpose.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Colonel Thruston, County Court Clerk, requests that the Magistrates elected at the late election call at his office to-day and get their commissions.

JAS. MCDERMOTT, on a wager of $50 that he would kill 12 birds out of 15, yesterday accomplished the feat at the Rifle park, near the Water Works. Mr. McDermott and Jas. Hoskins will shoot a match for the championship of Kentucky in a few weeks.

THERE was quite a good game of base ball yesterday afternoon at Cedar Hill, between two promising junior clubs—the Richmonds and the Velocipedes—in which the former won by a score of 40 to 21. A lively ball was used, which accounts for the large score.

BY INVITATION of Mr. Allen Richardson, the Junior and Senior classes of the Female High School made a pleasant excursion yesterday to his country place, some four miles out of town, on the Bardstown pike. The occasion was an enjoyable one to all concerned.

IN VIEW of the fact that the House of Refuge park has become so fashionable a place of resort, it would certainly be a good idea to provide means for watering the drive encircling it. As it stands, the dust is generally almost insupportable. It only needs some one to start in the matter.

THE Superintendent of Trinity Church Sabbath School took all the children and teachers, connected with the school on an excursion across the Ohio River Bridge yesterday afternoon, and visited the Glass Works of New Albany. The excursion is to be repeated every two or three week, and made to some new place every time.

A NEGRO BOY came running to Policeman Buller yesterday, at Green and Center streets, with a great stream of blood pouring down his face. He said that another black boy had struck him an unprovoked lick with a rock, and pointed out the lad walking along the street. The officer immediately started in pursuit of him, but the boy ran down Jefferson street to Eighth, and out Eighth, till he went into some houses and escaped.

THE following item from the Owensboro Monitor will be of much mournful interest. Col. Todd was, we believe, a year or two since one of the members of the firm of Bondurant & Todd, of this city, and is well known throughout the State. Says the Monitor: "Col. Charles S. Todd, who has been sojourning in New Orleans during the winter, is now lying seriously ill at Baton Rouge, La. His symptoms, as his relations here have been advised by telegraph, are such as to render his early recovery, if at all, very doubtful."

The Body of Young Alexander Found.

Ever since the sad drowning of young Arthur Wallace Alexander some men have been constantly engaged hunting for the body. Yesterday afternoon they were successful. By using long poles, with grappling hooks attached, they found it on the bottom in about twenty foot water, and within fifty feet of the place where it first disappeared. The body was in a perfect state of preservation, and was taken to the residence of the bereaved family at 315 Fifth street, between Chestnut and Broadway. The funeral will be preached this morning at 10 o'clock at the same place.

THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 18, 1871.

Present—President Rubel and all the members except Mr. Barret.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Krack submitted a petition from N. Borden to keep a tavern on the south side of Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, which was referred to Messrs. Krack and Carter.

Mr. Guthrie submitted a petition from C. G. David on, President of the Louisville City Railway Company, asking to be relieved from their obligation to repair the streets, which was referred to the Joint Railroad Committee.

Mr. Gault submitted a resolution from the Common Council (upon a petition from Hector Renaud) directing the Assessor to investigate a complaint of said Renaud as to his assessment, which was adopted.

Mr. Guthrie, from the Revision Committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to regulate the use of the sidewalks, which was amended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Jenkins, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, Gault and Byrne—10.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Guthrie, from same, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to regulate the manner of digging and making excavations in and adjoining the public ways of the city of Louisville, which was amended and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Krack, Jenkins, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, Gault, and Byrne, 11.

NAYS—None.

Mr. Guthrie, from same, reported an ordinance regulating stands for furniture cars and other vehicles, which was read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Jenkins, Spalding, Guthrie, Gilbert, Walton, Gault, and Byrne—7.

NAYS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman and Carter—3.

Mr. Guthrie submitted an ordinance from the Common Council regulating awnings in the city of Louisville, which was read and referred to the Revision Committee.

Mr. Guthrie, from the Revision Committee, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to fix the price of license for vehicles running within the city of Louisville.

Mr. Jenkins submitted an amendment to exempt buggies from the provisions of the ordinance, which was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Vissman, Jenkins, Gilbert and Byrne—5.

NAYS—Messrs. Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Walton and Gault—5.

The ordinance was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel and Messrs. Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, and Walton—6.

NAYS—Messrs. Vissman, Jenkins, Gault and Byrne—4.

Mr. Guthrie was discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance fixing stands for vehicles licenced by the city of Louisville to carry passengers and their baggage for hire.

Mr. Guthrie submitted an ordinance from the Common Council concerning the price of license for hacks, prescribing the duties of owners of hacks and drivers, enforcing observance of same, and fixing the charges for transporting passengers and their baggage, which was read and referred to the Revision Committee.

Mr. Guthrie submitted an ordinance from the Common Council prescribing the manner of constructing public cisterns, which was read and referred to the Revision Committee.

Mr. Guthrie submitted the Engineer's report in favor of a single track railroad in Shelby street, which was referred to the Joint Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Guthrie submitted a resolution from the Common Council authorizing the Mayor to use his best endeavors to secure the construction of a single-track railroad in Shelby street, which was adopted.

Mr. Guthrie submitted a Common Council resolution directing the City Engineer to furnish the grade of Fulton street, and the adjacent wharf, as proposed, which was adopted.

Mr. Jenkins, from the Committee on Sewers, Eastern district, reported the following separate resolutions from the Common Council, which were severally adopted:

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to advertise for bids for the extension of an archway over Beargrass creek, on Baxter avenue.

A resolution directing the Mayor to cause the pavement on the north side of Broadway, near the bridge, to be replaced.

A resolution directing the Mayor to advertise for bids for tapping and reconstructing the catch-basins, &c., for the sewers in Wenzel and First streets.

Mr. Spalding, from the Street Committee, Eastern District, reported an ordinance from the Common Council to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the west side of Third Street, between York street and Breckinridge street, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Spalding submitted the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee, Eastern District:

An ordinance to dig and wall a well on the southeast corner of Floyd and Breckinridge streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Adams and Lloyd streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the northeast corner of Hancock and Breckinridge streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Second street and Magnolia avenue, if extended.

Mr. Spalding submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the Engineer's report of the following grades, which were adopted:

Grade of Spring street, from Payne to Quarry street.

Grade of Calhoun street, from Adams to Webster.

Mr. Byrne, from the Street Committee, Western District, reported adversely to the passage of the following ordinances, and the same were severally rejected:

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the south side of Grayson street, between Fifteenth and Eighteenth.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Cawthon street, between Seventh and Ninth.

Mr. Byrne, from same, reported an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Sixth cross street, between Montgomery street and Portland avenue, which was read a second time and passed.

Mr. Byrne, from same, reported the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read a second time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—President Rubel, and Messrs. Vissman, Jenkins, Spalding, Guthrie, Carter, Gilbert, Walton, Gault and Byrne—10.

NAYS—None.

An ordinance for improving a part of Jefferson street, from the east side of Twenty-second street to the east side of Sayre street.

An ordinance for improving a part of Eleventh cross-street, from the north side of Portland avenue to the south side of High street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Montgomery street, between Fifth street and Sixth street.

Mr. Byrne submitted the following separate ordinances from the Common Council, which were severally read and referred to the Street Committee Western District:

An ordinance for improving a part of Broadway, from the east side of Eighteenth street, north of Broadway, to the west side of Eighteenth street, south of Broadway.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Kentucky street, between Fifteenth and Eighteenth streets.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalks on both sides of Nineteenth street, between Market street and Jefferson street.

An ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on the east side of Sixteenth street, between Walnut street and Madison street.

An ordinance for improving a part of Madison street, from the west side of Twenty-first street to the east side of Twenty-second street.

An ordinance for improving a part of an alley from Tenth-cross to Eleventh-cross street, and between Portland avenue and High street.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Cherry and Fifteenth streets.

An ordinance to dig and wall a well at the intersection of Ninth and Kentucky streets.

Mr. Byrne submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the Engineer's reports of the following apportionments, which were severally approved:

Apportionment of improving Duncan street, from Seventeenth to Bank; J. Nevin, contractor.

Apportionment of improving Kentucky street, from Twelfth to Thirteenth; Giles & Monahan, contractors.

Apportionment of improving sidewalk on the east side of Sixth Cross street, between Montgomery and High; J. R. Brown, assignee, contractor.

Mr. Byrne submitted a resolution from the Common Council, permitting the Central Bank to connect their warehouse by switch with the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which was adopted.

Mr. Byrne submitted a resolution from this Board permitting Messrs. Grant and Mitchell to grade an alley in the rear of their ground, with an amendment from the Common Council, in which amendment this Board concurred.

Mr. Byrne submitted separate resolutions from the Common Council approving the Engineer's report of the following grades, which were severally adopted:

Grade of Jefferson street, from Twenty-third street to the Shippingport road.

Grade of alley from Tenth to Eleventh, and between Magazine and Chestnut streets.

Grade of alley from Madison to Chestnut, and between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Grade of Eighth street, from Oldham street to Ormsby avenue.

Grade of the second alley south of Broadway, from Eleventh to Twelfth street.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Long & McCarthy, $1,000 10, for cleaning streets.

H. S. Lyter, $2,800 47, for repair of streets.

White & Selvage, $2,590 86, for repair of streets.

Mr. Gilbert, from the Committee on Taverns and Coffee Houses, Western District, submitted the following petitions, which were severally granted:

Philip Hass, tavern; Twelfth street, between Main and Market.

J. H. Clemens, tavern; Fifth, between Main and Market.

Balmer & Leiber, tavern; Market, between Fourth and Fifth.

Philip Jacob, tavern; corner Sixth and Jefferson.

Geo. Winter, tavern; Market, between Tenth and Eleventh.

Chas. Drewes, tavern; Main, between Ninth and Tenth.

Chas. Liechtendorf, tavern; Portland.

Stephen Deutchle, tavern; Water, between Third and Fourth.

John Norman, tavern; Market, between Tenth and Eleventh.

Wm. Goepper & Co., tavern; Market, between Fifth and Sixth.

Louis Keck, coffee-house; Twelfth street, between Main and Market.

Wm. Eschrich, coffee-house; corner Seventeenth and Bank.

Robert Mansfield, coffee-house; Market, between Third and Fourth.

Thomas Black, coffee-house; corner Portland avenue and Thirteenth.

John Bitzen, coffee-house; corner Twelfth and Grayson.

C. A. Dupke, coffee-house; corner Seventh and Green.

Daniel McSweeney, coffee-house; corner Madison and Eleventh.

Eiler & Eicher, coffee-house; corner Seventh and Walnut.

Coleman & Flynn, coffee-house; corner Seventh and Gray.

Grat & Weyd, coffee-house; corner Tenth and Main.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, May 25, 1871, at 8 o'clock, and then the Board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL—OFFICIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 18 1871.

Present, Charles R. Long, President, and all the members except Messrs. Coleman, Jacob, O'Day and Shadburn.

Journal read and approved.

The Mayor submitted a message transmitting a contract with P. Bannon for stone-ware pipe, which was adopted.

The Mayor submitted a message informing the Council that he had negotiated for the opening of Congress street from Eleventh to Twelfth street. Also transmitting three deeds of the property purchased.

A communication was received from the Board of Trade in regard to wharfage, which was referred to Committees on Joint Wharf and Finance.

The City Engineer submitted the following apportionments with separate resolutions approving the same, which were severally adopted:

Apportionment of Kentucky street, from Twelfth to Thirteenth street. Giles and Monahan, contractors.

Apportionment of sidewalks on east side of Sixth Cross street, between Montgomery and High streets. J. R. Brown, assignee of Owen Gathright, Sr., contractor.

Apportionment of Duncan street, from east side of Seventeenth to Bank street. J. Nevin, contractor.

The City Engineer submitted the following grade maps with separate resolutions approving the same, which were severally adopted:

Grade map of Spring street from Payne to Quarry street.

Grade map of Calhoun street, Adams to Webster street.

Grade map of the second alley south of Broadway, and from Eleventh to Twelfth street.

The City Engineer submitted the following grade maps, with separate resolutions approving the same, which were referred to Committee on Streets, Eastern District.

Grade map of Webster street, from Washington to Calhoun street.

Changed grade of St. Catherine street, from Second to Third street.

The City Engineer submitted a report in regard to a sewer in Rowan street, extended west from Eighteenth to Nineteenth street, with a resolution authorizing the Mayor to advertise for same, which was adopted.

The City Engineer submitted a report in regard to a double railway track on Shelby street, from Market street south, which was referred to the Joint Committee on Railroads with privilege to report to-night.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Long & McCarthy, $1,062 50, cleaning streets Fourth district.

Thos. W. McNally, $571 78, cleaning streets, Fifth district.

A. McBride, $15, spikes furnished city.

H. S. Lyter, $2,800 47, repairing in Fourth district.

White & Selvage, $2,590 86, repairing in Fourth district.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

White & Selvage, $4,518 15, repairing streets in Fifth district.

T. W. McNally, $424 22, cleaning streets in Sixth district.

The resolution offered by Mr. Verhoeff, at the last meeting of the Council, in regard to the removal of the market-houses, was taken up and recommitted to the Committee on Court-house and City Buildings.

Mr. Orrill, from Revision Committee, on leave, reported an ordinance regulating awnings in the city of Louisville, which was read once, rule suspended, when Mr. Kaye moved to amend by making an additional penalty of $5 for each 24 hours that the law is not complied with after the first fine, which amendment was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Orrill and Messrs. Ainslie, Berry, Bourlier, Campion, Connell, Dix, German, Jefferson, Leech, Kaye, Orrill, Shaffer, Smith, Verhoeff, McCulloch, Webmhoff and Whipps—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Letterle and Wahl—2.

When the ordinance, as amended, was passed.

Mr. Verhoeff, from Committee on Court-house and City Buildings, reported a resolution allowing Jas. Dealy $16 50 for work on new jail, which was adopted.

Mr. Verhoeff, from same, submitted a claim of $50 in favor of Knapp & Keller, which was referred to the Committee on Health.

Mr. Whipps, from Committee on Education, submitted a claim of $20 in favor of Dr. C. P. Blackburn, which was referred to the Committee on Health.

Mr. Whipps, from same, reported a resolution allowing J. G. Simrall $20 attorneys fee, which was adopted.

Mr. Whipps presented a petition to have abated the nuisance on Breckinridge, between Fifth and Sixth streets, which was referred to Grievance Committee.

Mr. Shaffer, from Committee on Printing, reported the following claims with separate resolutions approving the same, which were adopted:

COURIER-JOURNAL Co., $327 65, for printing.

Same, $432 07, for printing.

Anzeiger, $327 65, for printing.

Same, $432 07, for printing.

Louisville Ledger Co., $16 20, for printing.

Same, $16 80, for printing.

A. A. Gosnell, $53 75, for printing.

Same, $53 75, for printing.

Thos. Bradley, $52 85, stationery and printing.

Terrill, Hays & Co., $174 35, stationery and printing.

J. C. Webb & Co., $12 15, stationery.

Mr. Ainslie presented a petition from the pastor and trustees of Asbury Chapel, which was referred to the Committee on Revision.

Mr. Ainslie presented a petition from Jacob Fisher, which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

Mr. Dix, from the Committee on Cemeteries, reported the following claims, with resolutions allowing the same, which were adopted:

William White, $25 50, for burying paupers.

H. J. Lewis & Bro., $8 00, for lumber furnished Western Cemetery.

M. C. Brinkman, $72 00, for burying paupers.

Same, $108, for burying paupers.

Mr. Dix, from same, reported against a claim of A. Leffert for burying children from St. Vincent Orphan Asylum, when a motion was made to refer the same to Committee on Revision and City Attorney, when Mr. German moved to lay the motion to refer on the table, when, the vote being taken, the motion to lay on the table was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—President Long, and Messrs. Ainslie, Bourlier, Campion, German, Orrill, Shaffer, Smith and Wahl—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Berry, Connell, Dix, Jefferson, Leech, Letterle, Kaye, Verhoeff, McCullough and Whipps—10.

When the resolution was referred to Committee on Revision and City Attorney.

Mr. Kaye, from Committee on Assessments, reported a resolution, instructing the Mayor to employ some suitable person to make out new assessment maps, which was adopted.

Mr. Kaye, from same, reported the following claims, with resolutions allowing the same, which were adopted:

R. B. Kyle $3 50, making assessment books.

C. H. Harris $3 50, making assessment books.

Mr. Kaye, from same, was discharged from the consideration of the petitions of Louis Kreiger and Mr. Cood in regard to assessments.

Mr. McCulloch, from Committee on Health, reported an ordinance in relation to and further defining the duties of the Board of Health of the city of Louisville, which was read once and recommitted, and made special order of business next meeting at 8½ o'clock.

Mr. McCulloch, from same, reported a claim in favor of C. Hulenl for $25, for rent of Western Dispensary, which was adopted.

Mr. McCulloch, from same, reported a claim of C. W. Field for $115, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Also a claim of A. Wright of $12, referred to Committee on Cemeteries.

Mr. Kaye, on leave, reported an ordinance to change the name of Ward street, which was read once and referred to Street Committee, Western district.

Mr. Kaye, on leave, reported an ordinance to improve a portion of the sidewalk on east side of Second street between Washington street and Water street, which was read once and referred to Street Committee, Eastern district.

Mr. Kaye presented a resolution asking that a committee of two be appointed to get the names of the property-holders on Fulton-street road-bed, and Messrs. Kaye and Verhoeff were appointed.

Mr. Ainslie, from the Committee on Police, reported the vouchers of the police for February, which was received and filed.

Mr. Berry presented a claim of Pat Shelly for $6, burying paupers, which was referred to Committee on Cemeteries.

Mr. Orrill presented a resolution instructing the Mayor to use his best endeavors to have a single railway track with necessary turn-outs laid in Shelby street, in lieu of a double track now being constructed.

Mr. Long presented a resolution instructing the City Engineer to prepare the necessary grade maps for Fulton street and the streets crossing the same, according to an act of the Legislature.

Mr. German presented a resolution from the Board of Aldermen, to repair the gutters, both sides of Washington, from Hancock to Clay, which was adopted.

Mr. Campion presented a resolution authorizing the Mayor to purchase the Newburg road within the city limits, the purchase to be reported to the Council for confirmation, which was referred to Committee on Streets, E. D., and Finance.

Mr. Jefferson presented claims, which were referred, as follows:

P. McGrath, $10, referred to Finance Committee.

C. J. Weber, $96, referred to Finance Committee.

C. Schoeffel, $479 50, referred to Committee on Cemeteries.

Mr. Jefferson presented a resolution for new gutters from Mrs. Starkey's west line to Second street, on Main, which was adopted.

Mr. Campion presented a resolution allowing D. J. Bowles $565 for stone from quarry, which was adopted.

Mr. Verhoeff presented a resolution to repair the gutters, north side of Chestnut, from Preston to Jackson, which was adopted.

Mr. Orrill, from Revision Committee, on leave, reported an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, regulating the stands for furniture cars and other vehicles, which was read once, rule suspended and passed.

Mr. Letterle presented a petition to have the fill and bridge completed on Main street extended, which was referred to the Joint Street Committee, Eastern District, and City Attorney.

Mr. Letterle reported against the resolution from the Board of Aldermen allowing Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co. $737 72 for fees as architects on the City Hospital building, which report was concurred in, and the resolution was rejected.

Mr. Letterle presented an ordinance to prevent the sale of fresh meats in less quantities than quarters in other than established market-houses, which was read and referred to Joint Committee on Revision and City Attorney.

Mr. German presented a petition from the property-holders on Madison street, between Hancock and Clay streets, asking to have the houses of ill-fame in said street suppressed, which was referred to Joint Committee on Revision, Police and City Attorney.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, May 25, 1871, at 8 o'clock, when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.

CITY FEATURES.

The Ladies

are respectfully requested to buy their tickets in Golliday's drawing to-day, as my store will be crowded Saturday and Monday. I will take pleasure in showing the $1,200 set of diamonds. Respectfully, W. Scott Glore.

Milton Gold.

The most beautiful and durable jewelry now worn is manufactured by the Milton Gold Company of London, England, and for sale only by their special agent, at 72 Fourth street. Price $1 for each article.

Farm at Auction.

167 acres of excellent Ohio river bottom land, thirteen miles below the city, and adjoining the farm of A. Moreman, Esq., will be sold to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

Milton Gold.

Ladies, look at those beautiful Cameo sets at the Milton Gold Store, 72 Fourth street.

Valuable Property.

This evening at 5 o'clock I will sell that very valuable property at the southeast corner of First and Gray streets, with two good houses on the lot. S. S. Meddis.

Universal Exposition.

Ruby wine sets, genuine Bohemian glass, eight pieces, for $1.

A Chance for a Bargain

at the sale of that valuable property, corner First and Gray streets, this evening. S. S. Meddis.

Milton Gold.

Over 2,000 people visited the Milton Gold Store yesterday.

To the Merchants of Louisville.

In order to place the Louisville and Arkansas Packet Company in the proper light before the public, with a view to increasing the stock of the company, the Board of Directors at their last meeting deemed it proper that a statement of the affairs of the company should be published in the city papers. This company was organized, as you all know, a little over a year ago, and subscription books opened. The total amount subscribed at that time, and which has not been increased since, was $38,400, all of which has been collected with the exception of about $1,000. With this money the company bought three boats, the R. C. Gray, Glasgow and Pink Varble, at a cost of $38,500. They then repaired, refitted and refurnished in every way these three boats, at a cost of nine or ten thousand dollars, bringing the company in debt that amount, which we expected at that time to pay by additional subscriptions of stock, supposing that the additional subscriptions would, any way, increase the capital to at least fifty thousand dollars. But in this supposition we were disappointed, as a number of merchants from whom we expected good subscriptions refused to subscribe at all. After running these boats for over one year, we find we are still about the same amount in debt, which, we think, is doing exceedingly well, taking everything into consideration. In other words, we bought three boats when we only had money to buy two. Let it also be remembered that some two years ago the merchants of Louisville paid to Varble & May $30,000 to run two boats in the Arkansas river trade, which boats were run a few trips and then tied up to the bank, Messrs. Varble & May stating that all the money was consumed. We, however, have run three boats in the same trade for over one year and have not lost a cent. We lay before you a plain statement of facts, and hope you will, any way, subscribe enough to increase the capital to fifty thousand. With this amount of stock there is no doubt of the success of the company. All acknowledge the necessity of the line, if we expect to hold our Arkansas trade.

Respectfully,
B. C. LEVI, President.
H. M. BURFORD, Secretary.

☞ Secure your windows by using the Safety Sash Lock. Speckmann & Dix, 70 Fourth street.

Truth.

The powers of Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children are as positive as the sunlight from heaven, and gentle and soothing as an angel's whisper.

The Safety Sash Lock

keeps dirt, noise and burglars out. Speckmann & Dix, 70 Fourth street.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA - HOUSE.

Friday Evening, May 19th, Complimentary Benefit to

M'LLE MORLACCHI.

☞ French Spy. W. H. Fuller, the Champion Skater of the World. Wizard Skiff. Morlacchi in six different characters and four dances.

☞ Matinee Saturday.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSION.

AN Excursion Train, composed of Pullman Palace Sleeping and Dining-room Cars exclusively, will leave Louisville, Ky., July 11, 1871, via the Louisville and Indianapolis Line, and run through to San Francisco, California, without change of cars—for tickets and full information apply to S. S. PORK, Ticket Agent, corner Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.—leaving Indianapolis July 14, by the Indianapolis, Bloomington, and Western Line to Omaha, from thence by the W. P. & U. P. R. R.'s to California, at the extreme low fare of $175 from Louisville to San Francisco and return. Reduced rates are made by the Louisville & Nashville and Louisville & Memphis Line from all points south, and by the Cincinnati Short Line from Lexington, Frankfort, and all intermediate points on their line to Louisville. Round trip tickets will be placed on sale at all principal points South and East. Nashville and Clarksville to San Francisco and return $178 50; Memphis, $184, and corresponding reductions to all points. Sleeping-car accommodations will be furnished for all at greatly reduced rates. Tickets will be good returning on any train from San Francisco for SIXTY days from July 12, 1871. For further particulars see papers, posters, and small bills, and inquire of principal ticket offices, or address

W. M. JONES,
General Manager,
Indianapolis, Ind.

EXCURSION.

THE LEONORA No. 2 can be chartered for excursion parties during the summer. Apply to Capt. FRANK CARTER, on wharfboat. my19 d10

Masonic Temple

Three Nights Only—May 18, 19, & 20.

Return of the Old Favorites,

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S

ALBINO MINSTRELS,

On their farewell tour prior to their departure for Europe, where they are engaged for three years. The company has been greatly augmented since its last visit in this city.

JOE GAYLORD, Agt.
Low GAYLORD, Manager. my15 d6

Mr. WASTELL

Has the honor to announce that his eighteenth annual

JUVENILE BALL

Will take place on

Friday, May 19th, 1871,

IN THE SKATING RINK, Weisiger Block. The hall will be opened at 8 o'clock with the Polonaise. During the evening will be danced, for the first time in this country, a Calisthenics Hornpipe. Tickets $1; Children 50 cents; to be had at Mr. W.'s residence, Walnut street, between Second and Third, or of any of his pupils. my14 d6*

CITY ORDINANCES.

No 41] AN ORDINANCE

To improve a portion of the sidewalk on Main street, between Second and Third streets.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, That the sidewalk on the south side of Main street, between Second and Third streets, shall be regraded, furnished with metal gutters, and repaved in accordance with the provisions of an ordinance approved the 5th day of May 1870, entitled "General ordinance concerning the improvement of sidewalks with brick pavement;" and that said work shall be done at the cost of the owners of the ground fronting the improvement, as provided in ordinance approved the 29th day of April, 1870, entitled "An ordinance in relation to the cost of improving public ways."

CHAS. R. LONG, P. B. C. C.
J. M. VAUGHAN, C. B. C. C.
WM. F. RUBEL, P. B. A.
OLIVER LUCAS, C. B. A.
Approved April 29, 1871.
JNO. G. BAXTER, Mayor.

Diamond Pointed

STEAM DRILLS,

For Rock Drilling.

Adapted to Mining, Quarrying, Shafting, Tunneling, Railroad Grading, Artesian Well Boring, Prospecting, &c.

FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. OF COST AND TIME OF HAND LABOR SAVED.

"TEST CORES," in form of solid cylinders of rock or mineral, taken out of mines from any depth not exceeding one thousand (1,000) feet, showing true value, stratification, &c.

NO PERCUSSION.

Never needs Sharpening, as the Cutting Points composed of

ROUGH DIAMONDS,

are practically indestructible.

FIRST PREMIUMS

awarded in both Europe and America.

BEWARE OF INFRINGEMENTS.

Illustrated circulars sent on application.

Address SEVERANCE & HOLT,
Manufacturers, office 16 Wall street, New York
mh10 FrMo&We3m

THE

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS

OF THE

CABLE SCREW WIRE

BOOTS and SHOES

IS DUE TO THEIR

GENUINE MERIT.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

TRY A PAIR!

L. G. SWETT & CO., 90 Milk st., Boston, manufacture CHILDREN'S SHOES with the CABLE SCREW WIRE. ap24 d1m

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. R. ROSEN

HINZEN & ROSEN,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

Market street, north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will be sold ... or let the rent of ... pianos apply to the purchase ...

LOUDERBACK & RUMLER,

Importers and Manufacturers of

BASKETS, &c.

47 Maiden Lane, New York.

my18 d6m

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Regular Sale of Extra Fine Household and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Three-ply Carpets, Sewing-machines, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, May 19, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, a large assortment of the above-described goods, being of the best. Dealers and families should not fail to attend. Terms cash. C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

At No. 37 East Market st., bet. First and Brook.

Saloon and Fixtures, Lease, Gas, Counters, Sideboard, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, we will sell the above-named goods without reserve. Terms cash.

my18 WHARTON, Auctioneer.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

Corner Main and Fourth sts.

Special Notice.

One Fine Bed-room Set (cost $300), one Good Piano, Marble-top Sideboards, Fine Parlor and Chamber Lounges, Fine Velvet, Brussels and other Carpets

AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY MORNING, May 19, at 10 o'clock, will sell the above, with a good assortment of cheaper furniture, cook stoves, Mattresses, &c. my18

By Thos. Pearson & S. G. Henry & Co.

Desirable Property on Jefferson, 20th, and 21st streets

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, May 19, 1871, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell the following choice property:

70x200 ft south side Jefferson, between 19th and 20th.
160x100 9-12 ft northwest corner 20th and Grayson.
160x110 9-12 ft northeast " 21st "

The above will be divided into lots to suit buyers. Terms at sale.

my14 THOS. PEARSON & S. G. HENRY & CO.

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

No. 1 Business and

RESIDENCE PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

On Friday, May 19, at 5 1-2 O'clock,

I WILL sell a very desirable piece of business and residence property, situated on the southeast corner of Gray and First streets. On the property is a good 3-story brick house with six rooms, and a beautiful frame cottage, six rooms. Lot 60 feet front by 210 deep to an alley. Terms at sale.

my14 S. S. MEDDIS.

FUTURE SALES.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

A Splendid Opportunity

WEST-END.

Broadway & 21st st. Lots.

MILLS & OWEN'S SUBDIVISION

OF PART OF THE DURING TRACT,

AT AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

Tuesday, May 23, at 3½ o'clock,

30 Lots Fronting on the South Side of Broadway, and East and West Sides of Twenty-first street.

THIS subdivision embraces some very choice lots, and, for speculation or investment, there is no other locality that promises to be so profitable. We are satisfied that those who will take the trouble to make a personal examination of this property will buy. A plat can be seen on day of sale. Terms, ¼ cash; balance, 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest and lien.

my18 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Bella Vista, Jeffersonville, Ind.,

AT AUCTION,

On MONDAY, May 22, 1871, at 3½ o'clock p. m.,

Desirable and Beautiful Two-story Modern Gothic Residence of W. H. Beyaroth, Esq., near Terminus of the Ohio and Mississippi R. R., River Front.

The house is substantially built, contains 9 rooms, with every convenience, and in perfect order throughout. The grounds occupy a square, 120 feet front, extending a depth of 500 feet to the river bank, with terrace midway, and above overflow; handsomely ornamented with evergreens, fruits, and flowers, garden plants for the season. Any one in quest of a home combining the advantages of both city and country can find no more desirable location. The situation commands the most beautiful view to be had in the vicinity of Louisville, is unsurpassed for health, and needs only to be visited to be appreciated.

Conveyances will leave our office at 2¼ o'clock, affording all who desire to attend the sale an opportunity to do so free of expense.

Terms liberal.

my18 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

167 Acres of Excellent Ohio River Bottom Land, Located 13 miles below the city, in Jefferson county, Kentucky, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

Saturday, May 20, at 11 o'clock A. M.

THIS land adjoins the farm of A. Moreman, Esq. It is all above overflow, and situated in a good neighborhood; 10 acres fronting on the river, cleared, balance in fine timber. As the owner is a non-resident a splendid opportunity will be offered to secure a bargain. Terms at sale.

my15,17,18,19,20&w1 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

Administrator's Sale of Drug Store, including Stock and Fixtures.

THURSDAY, May 25, at 11 o'clock a. m., I will sell, to the highest bidder, that well-known drug store, located on the corner of Campbell and Walnut streets. The stock consists of a full line and well-assorted stock of drugs and everything necessary to carry on a first-class drug store, an excellent soda fountain, &c. The entire stock, fixtures, and good will of lease will be sold together. Rent low. Terms made known at sale.

R. EBERHARD,
Adm'r of J. M. Vetter, deceased.
MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.
my9 eodtwthenedts

BY S. S. MEDDIS.

Beautiful Inside West-end Lots, on Long Credits,

AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, May 20, 1871, commencing at 3½ o'clock, at southeast corner of Seventeenth and Walnut, I will sell the following beautiful property, viz:

60 by 160 southeast corner Seventeenth and Walnut;
30 by 150 east side Eighteenth, bet. Jefferson and Grayson;
90 by 161 north side Chestnut, bet. Nineteenth and Twentieth.
200 by 112 east side Eighteenth, bet. Chestnut and Magazine.

All of the above property is situated on paved streets, except one lot, and immediately along and near the terminus of a street-railroad.

my14 S. S. MEDDIS.

By Thos. Pearson & S. G. Henry & Co.

Executor's Sale of

Valuable Main-street Property.

ON SATURDAY, May 27, 1871, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell, to the highest bidder, two 3 story store houses, belonging to the estate of John Reel, deceased, situated on the north side of Main street, between Third and Fourth, at present occupied by Chas. H. Hewitt and A. T. Smith. The lots are 17⅓x210 feet each. The property will be sold on a credit of 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, with interest. Security required on the first two payments.

my14 THOS. PEARSON & S. G. HENRY & CO.

BY BUCKEL & SHAFFER.

Peremptory Sale of Sixteen Nice Building Lots on Gallagher, O'Hara, and Oak Streets,

AT AUCTION,

MONDAY afternoon, May 22, at 4 o'clock. On the premises, on Gallagher, O'Hara's, and Oak streets, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, we will sell, without reserve, sixteen nice building lots, each 30 feet front, and running back from 150 to 233½ feet. Terms—One-third cash, the remainder in one and two years, with interest and lien.

BUCKEL & SHAFFER, Auctioneers.
my14,19,20,21,22

PUBLIC SALES.

Commissioner's Sale.

BLOODED STOCK.

MEADE CIRCUIT COURT, KENTUCKY.

Joseph B. Woolfolk, plt., against Alfred Allen, &c., dfts. } Notice of sale in Equity.

BY virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Meade Circuit Court, rendered at the May term thereof, 1871, in the above cause, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1871, at 12 o'clock m., or thereabout (being County Court day) proceed to offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on a credit of five months, at the Court-house door in the town of Brandenburg, the property mentioned in the judgment, to-wit: Chestnut Mare, No. 5 in Campbell's sale list, 11 years old, by Wagner, dam by imported Glencoe; her chestnut colt, 3 years old, by imported Bonnie Scotland; her chestnut colt, 1 year old, by War Dance.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing legal interest from the day of sale, according to law. Bond payable to the undersigned.

A. T. RANKIN,
my18 d10 Master Com'r of Meade Circuit Court.

Large Sale of Desirable Real Estate in Shelbyville, Ky.

THERE will be sold, at public auction, on the 10th day of June, 1871, on the premises, in lots, about ten acres of the land of Shelby College, including the President's house and two desirable cottages. These lots are situated on a beautiful eminence near the center of town, within one square of the railroad depot, in a growing and pleasant town and good community, and, for attractiveness and eligibility, are unsurpassed. To those wanting to make investments in real estate on speculation, or for improvement and residence, this sale offers rare inducements. Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. A survey and plats of said lots can be seen at the law office of J. S. MORRIS, Shelbyville. my18 d20exSu

Assignee's Sale.

AS Assignees of the Bank of Bowling Green, we will, on Saturday, the 10th of June, 1871, on the public square in Bowling Green, sell, to the highest bidder, the

HOUSE AND LOT

lately occupied by the Bank of Bowling Green, and situated on the southwest side of Public Square in Bowling Green, Ky., being a fractional part of lots designated in the plan of said town of Bowling Green as Nos. 17 and 18. Sale at 10 o'clock a. m.

Terms—Two notes, with approved security, bearing interest from date, each for one-half of the purchase money, due respectively in 6 and 12 months. A lien will also be retained upon property to secure the payment of purchase money.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, for cash, one fire-proof safe, writing-desks, 30-day clock, law books, and various other articles.

H. T. CLARKE,
J. D. DUNCAN,
Assignees.
my17 d4tJu3

JNO. DIPPOLD, Pittsburg. H. N. GOOSE, Louisville.

DIPPOLD & GOOSE,

DEALERS IN

PITTSBURG COAL,

FROM ALL POOLS

Offices { 73 Water street, Pittsburg, Pa. / 139 Fourth st., opposite Masonic Temple Louisville, Ky.

Towboats—Tigress and Reindeer. my14 dtf

MAGENS & CO.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

Louisville Agency

OF

JUDSON'S

World-renowned

PATENT GOVERNOR VALVES,

THE BEST

The finest stock of Chandeliers in the Southwest, selected for beauty of design and elegance of finish, offered at low prices. The Patent Gas Stove, for family use, an indispensable article during the hot Months.

Cast Iron Pumps, Iron Hydrants, Rubber Hose, Sprinklers. Agents for the Earth Closet. Agents for the Rock Ring Valve, the only really reliable valve, giving a full opening for water or steam.

GOVERNOR

EVER INVENTED.

More extensively used by Engine Builders than any other either in America or Europe.

BRONZING, GILDING, AND SILVER-PLATING.

NO. 73 THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

mh8 FrSu&WeSm

1871. Spring Trade, 1871.

H. W. WALTON. C. J. WALTON. J. R. WALTON.

WALTON & BROTHERS,

Direct Importers and Dealers in

French and English China and Common Earthenware,

Bohemian, French, and American Glassware, Wood and Willow Ware, Silver-plated Ware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Hotel, Steamboat, and House-furnishing Goods,

No. 136 Main st., bet. 4th & 5th, south side, Louisville, Ky.

Our stock is now larger and more complete than ever before offered in this market, to which we call the especial attention of merchants and housekeepers, as we are prepared to offer great inducements to cash or prompt paying customers. Give us a call before making your purchases.

WALTON & BROTHERS.

ap1 SuTu&Fr1m o

RHORER & SPEED

119 West Main street, Louisville, Ky.

Cement, Lime, Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

Facilities for the Prompt Execution of all orders at Lowest Prices and Rates of Freight.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COOPERAGE FOR SHIPMENT.

☞ We furnish any brand of Louisville Cement. ie26 SuW&Fr6m

JEFFERSON SAW-MILLS.

HALL & IRVINE,

No. 428 Fulton st., bet. Wenzel & Cable sts.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BUILDING AND FURNITURE LUMBER.

On hand a large stock of SEASONED POPLAR BOARDS. my12 eod2m

WALL-PAPER.

We offer as large a selection of PAPER-HANGINGS of every description and newest styles as can be found in any establishment, and will sell as low as any one, whether they advertise at or below cost. We are prepared to hang all paper sold by us promptly and in the most artistic style.

J. V. ESCOTT & SON,

mh22 eodtf 68 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

Louisville Billiard Table Manufactory,

Office No. 124 West Jefferson St.,

(IN UNITED STATES HOTEL.)

A. H. STEIN, Ag't.

For Phelan & Collender's Standard American Billiard Tables and Cushions. Old tables repaired and altered into smaller sizes, 4-pocket or carom. A full stock of Billiard goods always on hand. ap25 dtf&tbp&weow

STEAMBOATS.

Notice to Steamboatmen.

1 MODEL BARGE for sale, 20 feet wide by 115 feet long, nearly new. Inquire of GEO. S. MOORE & CO., corner of Bullitt and Main. my19 d12

FOR CINCINNATI,

THE NORTH AND EAST.

U. S. Mail Line Steamers.

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 9 A. M. except Sunday.

GEN. FRANKLIN............Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL............Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 3 P. M.

UNITED STATES............Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE............Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

FRANK CARTER, Sup't.
JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. jan11 dtf

THE OLD RELIABLE

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,

Composed of the following first-class passenger steamers:

CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ABEONA, AND SHAMROCK.

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and all way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock M., positively, from city wharf, connecting at St. Louis with all the regular packets and railroads, and giving through receipts to all points above on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also upon all the several railroads leading out of St. Louis. Shippers of freight and stock will find it greatly to their interest to ship by the Express Line, guaranteeing quick time and perfect satisfaction.

Capt. JNO. A. WILLIAMSON, Gen'l Sup't.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents, No. 26 Fourth st.
mr9 d3m

For Cairo and St. Louis.

EMPEROR............G. W. THOMPSON, Master.

Will leave on Saturday, the 20th, at 12 m., from city wharf, positively.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For New Orleans.

MARY HOUSTON,

L. B. DUNHAM, Master....H. H. WALKER, Clerk,

Will leave for New Orleans as follows:
Saturday, May 20, at 5 P. M.
Thursday, June 8, at 5 P. M.
Tuesday, June 27, at 5 P. M.
Saturday, July 15, at 5 P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 3, at 5 P. M.

my6 dtf

Old Reliable Kentucky River Packet.

SAM SANDERS, Capt.......GEO. M. WOOD Clerk.

BLUE WING No. 3

Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. For Shaker Ferry every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. [jan18 dtf] J. W. FORSEE.

For New Orleans.

STEAMER VIRGINIA,

CHAS. G. SCHULTZ............Master,
LEN MILLER and LEN MELBORN, Clerks,

Will leave for New Orleans as follows:
Saturday, May 27, at 5 P. M.
Wednesday, June 14, at 5 P. M.
Saturday, July 1, at 5 P. M.
Wednesday, July 19, at 5 P. M.

my11 dtf

For Owensboro, Evansville, Paducah, & Tenn. River.
LeCLAIRE No. 2.......AARON BALLARD, Master.
Will leave on Saturday, the 20th, at 5 P. M., positively, from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

For Clarksville and Nashville.
EMMA FLOYD.......J. M. CHENOWETH, Master.
Leaves as above on Friday, the 19th, at 5 P. M., positively, city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Louisville and Henderson Packet Company.
MORNING STAR............GILMORE, Master,
For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson on This Day, the 19th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
GLENCOE............CALHOON, Master,
For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 23d, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Supt.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.
NICK LONGWORTH....LEW. KATES, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 19th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Owensboro, Evansville, Paducah & Tenn. Riv.
LeCLAIRE No 2...........Capt BALLARD.
Will leave as above on Saturday, 20th, at 5 p. m.
THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
GLENCOE............CALHOON, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, the 23d, at 5 P. M.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For New Orleans.
PEYTONA and Barges............TAYLOR, Master.
Will leave as above on Tuesday, 23d, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
H. VERHOFF, JR., & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
NICK LONGWORTH............KATES, Master.
Will leave as above on This Day, the 19th, at 5 P. M., positively.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Company.
MARY HOUSTON......L. B. DUNHAM, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, and New Orleans.
MARY HOUSTON......L. B. DUNHAM, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 20th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

For Paducah, Eastport, Tuscumbia, and Florence
LeCLAIRE No. 1......AARON BALLARD, Master.
For Eastport and Florence on Saturday, the 20th, at 5 P. M., city wharf.
SATTERWHITE BROS., Agents.

Merchants' Packet for Tennessee River.
LeCLAIRE No. 1............Capt. BALLARD.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 20th, at 5 P. M.
B. C. LEVI, Agent.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Handsomely furnished front room, suitable for a gentleman, with good board. Apply at No. 161 Third street, between Green and Walnut. Best of references given and required. Also a few day boarders wanted. my19 d3Fr&Sa&Su*

BOARDING—Day and permanent boarding can be obtained at No. 136 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, next door to Masonic Temple. my17 d3*

BOARDING—Pleasant front rooms, with good board, can be had by early application at the corner of Seventh and Magazine streets. my17 d3*

BOARDING—A suit of communicating rooms, for families or single parties, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board, in a desirable neighborhood, by early application at 138 Walnut, near Preston. my17,19,21*

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife can obtain a front room or suite of rooms, with the best of board, in a family where there are no boarders. First-class references required. Address Mrs. A. K. V., Courier-Journal office. my9 dtf

BOARDING—Handsome front & back rooms, with board, at 265 Walnut st., bet. 7th and 8th my11 1m

LOST.

LOST—SLEEVE-BUTTON—Of onyx and gold, in going from corner of Walnut and Third to Main and Third, Main and Fourth, and Fourth and Walnut, and Walnut to Third, a bar of onyx set diagonally in a band of gold. A suitable reward will be paid if left at the General Ticket Office, corner Third and Main.

LOST—COW—A red and white spotted cow strayed from 230 Broadway. Had a chain, with block attached, on her neck; marked in my name. Any one returning said cow, or giving information where she is, will receive ten dollars reward. E. A. GARDNER, 230 Broadway, W. my17d3

TAKEN UP.

TAKEN UP—HEIFER—On the morning of the 16th of May, a spotted heifer, yellow and white, which the owner can have by paying expenses. Call at the corner of Franklin and Cable streets. W. COPE. my19 d2*

FOUND.

FOUND—GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTON—Inquire at this office.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,

Manufacturers and Importers of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

BERGMANN & CO.'S

Zephyr Worsted,

GERMANTOWN WOOL,

Small Wares, Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,

Upholstery, Blind, Shade, and

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

HEARSE AND COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

PHILADELPHIA: Fifth & Cherry Sts. | NEW YORK: 412 BROADWAY.

HORSTMANN BROTHERS & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

MILITARY, REGALIA, CHURCH,

Theatrical, Masquerade,

AND

Costumers' Goods,

FLAGS AND BANNERS,

AGENTS FOR THE

United States Bunting Company,

Fifth & Cherry Sts., Philadelphia.

mh3 Fr3m

WANTED,

Life Insurance Agents.

THE Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company, of Mobile, wish to make arrangements with suitable gentlemen for General Agents for each of the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. To men of experience, energy, capacity, and character liberal inducements will be extended. None others need apply. The company has half a million in gold, is thoroughly established, and will meet all the requirements of the laws of these States. Good and sufficient bond will be required, and each application must set forth which State is applied for. Each State agency must be separate and distinct from the other, and all applications must fully set forth the peculiar fitness of applicant for the position. Correspondence solicited on the subject. Address, for 60 days, the Secretary, at the Home office, No. 24 St. Francis street, Mobile.

C. E. THAMES, Pres't.
T. N. FOWLER, Sec'y. ap18 d60x6m

HAAG & BESS,

SCAVENGERS, No. 406 Madison street, between Campbell and Wenzel, Louisville, Ky. All night scavengering done at short notice and with entire satisfaction. Orders left at White Mansion, corner Third and Market streets, or Jos. Wolf's, Market st., between Floyd and Preston, will meet prompt attention. ap1 d3m

☞ Advertisements on this page under full heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only. Cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS

WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE—With 12 or more well-ventilated and lighted rooms, for offices; give location and cost, together containing the number and kind of rooms specified. Apply to JAMES N. WEST & east corner Third and Main sts.

WANTED—CITIZENS wanting any kind of male or female, avoid delay, annoyance, expense by telling the Employment Agency salesmen, porters, drivers, seamen, teachers, capitalists, &c. Agency LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT Fourth and Jefferson sts.

WANTED—SITUATION—In a great has considerable experience. employer with $1.50. Address K. T. J., Middle my18 d4*

WANTED—A SITUATION—In a house, to travel or otherwise, by of sober, steady habits. Satisfactory Address J. B., this office.

WANTED—TO RENT A ROOM—in the central part of the city, ville College of Pharmacy. Address S. F. DAWES.

WANTED—A MAN—Of experience business, of extensive acquaint Fast and Northwest. Reference required M., at this office, with name in full.

WANTED—BOARDERS—Boarding desirable rooms, can be had on terms, at No. 14 Walnut street, between Second.

WANTED—WOMAN—A good woman, to cook, wash, and iron for family. Apply on Second street, between and Breckinridge, second door north my17 d3

WANTED—A WHITE WOMAN ing. Apply at 973 south side tween Seventh and Eighth.

WANTED—TO RENT or PURCHASE in the city or country, a modern a desirable location. Give description price and terms. Address XXX, this office

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE rooms, centrally located. Apply LEWIS, at S. Z. Martin's, No. 103 Fourth ap30 dtf

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want Go to LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT corner Fourth and Jefferson sts., to get AT ONCE. All respectable females find place soll tf MILLER & CO.

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 a dress C. BOWAN & Co., 438 Spruce delphia, Pa.

$325 A MONTH

HORSE and carriage furnished. Expenses H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me.

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A very residence at the southwest corner and Breckinridge streets, water, gas and conveniences, lot 50x160. Apply to JOHNSTON & CO., cor. Fourth and my19 d6

FOR SALE—LOT—For lumber 214x75 feet, on Grayson street teenth and Eighteenth. G. T. ner Jefferson and Fifteenth.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE—Containing and kitchen, on the south side of No. 658. Lot 42 feet front, alley. The house contains all ments, and is in good condition to purchase will inquire within.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY—to embark in another business of millinery and fancy goods at cost and fixtures for sale. If not disposed I will offer the same at public sale Fourth street, between Market and my17 d6*

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BUSINESS sale and retail painters' depot, ness of $40,000 per year, one of the best stands in the city. Stock consists of everything the way of painters' supplies, oils, brushes, &c. Stock will invoice about $4,000 owner is about removing to the country sires to sell immediately. Will give 6, 12 months' credit to a responsible party. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 84 & 86 ferson street.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—Five new and elegant cottages in the western part of the city as a large number of building lots. Apply office of B. & L. BUCHANAN, No. 7 Court Place ap18 deodtf

FOR SALE—GROUND—At a bargain, 300 feet of ground on north side Cane street, Swan; contains fine sand for making BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE—As I can no longer give the business my personal attention, I will sell my store, corner of Fourth and Jefferson, at a bargain. Business too well and favorably known to require description. For terms, &c., call on me at my Laboratory, 41 Bullitt street. F. W. SEXTON. ap30 d&wtf

FOR SALE OR RENT—THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT—At the northwest corner of Jefferson and Seventh streets. The lot fronts on Jefferson. Its location well adapts it for of a boarding-house. The house will accommodate some families and many day boarders can be had on Monday next. If a or the whole purchase money bonds or other satisfactory CHARLES J. CLARKE, at the & Clarke, corner Fifth and Jefferson my13 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSES—Pilots' erty. Business houses—two business houses on Third street, the river, Nos. 8 and 10; lots 30x80 —a handsome two-story brick dwelling street, between Eighth and Ninth, north 305; contains 8 rooms, with water and gas room; lot 33x165 feet to an alley. For terms to the Secretary, at Pilots' Association stairs, No. 48 Bullitt street.

FOR SALE—LOTS—Of size to suit purchasers on Broadway from Twenty-second to fourth street, on Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets; on Chestnut, Twenty-third and Twenty-sixth streets; on street, on Twenty-second, Twenty-third, fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty- and Twenty-eighth cross streets. Inquire & Son's Laboratory, Twenty-fifth and mh15 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSES—One 2-story Walnut street, between Preston and Floyd ville, Ky. Also the following Jeffersonville ty: one double tenement house, on Maple street between Spring and Pearl streets; one old Spring street, between Market and lot 4, block 7; lot 60, corner Market and two brick cottages, Market street, between ry and Ohio-avenue, 21 feet across block 97: 3-story business house on Spring Market and Chestnut. For further ply to the undersigned. JAMES KNIGHT HOWARD & ANDERSON, Real Estate Agts. Jeffersonville.

FOR SALE—GROUND—In lots of suitable dimensions, beautiful ground fronting on the side of Harney street, and on 2d, 3d, and Also, in the eastern part of the city, near gine-house of the L., C. & L. R. R., desirable fronting on Payne street extended, above street. All on moderate terms. Inquire of P. JACOB or of BUCKEL & SHAFFER, ket street bet. Seventh and Eighth.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—In Evansville, Ind., three squares from the Market-house. Would make a splendid boarding-house. Lot front by 1,000 feet deep. It is a very desirable piece of property. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Louisville, Ky. my18 d3*

FOR SALE—LAND—300 acres first-class land situated three miles northeast of Charlestown, Clark county, Ind., near Green's mill acres cleared, and balance in good timber. good Orchards and all necessary out-buildings, springs, &c. For further information call at BASTIAN's shoe store, No. 66 Fifth street, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. my18 d1m

FOR SALE OR RENT—A HOUSE AND LOT—In Pewee Valley, about ten minutes' walk from the depot. The house is a two-story frame, with eight rooms. Has good stable and other out houses, an ice-house, full of ice, a fine spring convenient, near, and a garden growing. Terms very reasonable. Apply to JAMES F. SMITH, Pewee Valley, Ky. my17 d3*

FOR SALE—FARM—33 acres of well improved land in Pewee Valley, near the depot, good house, 7 or 8 rooms, out houses, shrubbery, fruits, &c. For further particulars apply to ISAACS & CRUM, No. 116 Jefferson street, Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky. ap30 dtf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A valuable tract of 280 acres of farming and timber land in Jefferson and Bullitt counties, 12 miles from the city by rail. Will sell on easy terms, or take city property or merchandise in part payment. Apply to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 Market street, bet. Seventh and Eighth. ap23 d1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSES—A two story brick house of seven rooms on Jackson street, between Gray and Chestnut. A cottage on Stonewall street, three rooms. A frame house on Myrtle street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, five rooms; large lot. Apply to R. WARREN, 107 Third st.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick, furnished or unfurnished, containing 8 rooms and bath room, gas and water throughout. Apply on the premises 617 West Walnut, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth. my19 6t*

FOR RENT — HOUSE — In good repair, eight rooms, including bath. Will give possession the 25th inst. J. W. W., 36 West Main st. my19 d3*

FOR RENT — STORE-ROOMS—The four upper stories and cellar of the Main-street store-house No. 165, one door above Fifth street, north side. The first floor is now being handsomely fitted up for the Bank of America. The remaining portion of the house would make an excellent store for a jobbing or some other branch of business. If not rented in ... up. Apply to R. A. ROBINSON & CO., Main st. my18 d6

FOR RENT — ROOMS — Two neatly furnished rooms at No. 348 Campbell street, between Walnut and Madison. my19

FOR RENT — GOOD PIANOS — At WILL HAYS', No. 160 Fourth st. my18

FOR RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM—Will be rented low to responsible lodgers. Apply 141 Jefferson street, north side, between Fourth and Fifth streets. my17 d

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS— furnished rooms for rent, at No. 343 son street. Rent low. my16 d

FOR RENT—FINE RESIDENCE—On Third near Broadway. Also a large three-story brick dwelling on First near Walnut. Apply at No. Third street, between Market and Jefferson. R. TIMMONS. my13 dtf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE AND GROUND—desirable residence and extensive grounds, situated on Rowan street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and one square from the road. The improvements are a brick dwelling, ten rooms, extensive green-houses and of shade and grass. The lot contains four is well adapted for a flower garden or a beer garden combined. Apply at law office & L. BUCHANAN, No. 7 Court Place. ap18

FOR RENT—3 ROOMS—Suitable for offices, the second floor of the new building occupied by the German Bank and Insurance Company, west corner of Fifth and Market streets. Apply to P. VIGLINI, Sec'y.

FOR RENT—3-STORY AND ATTIC DWELLING-HOUSE—On Floyd street, near Chestnut, No. 282. Apply at Broadway Mills, Preston and Broadway.

FOR RENT—STORE—The handsome and well lighted store-room in the Courier-Journal building, next to the counting-room of this office, admirably adapted for any light or fancy goods business, or insurance or banking office, can now be secured by the right kind of a tenant. Apply at this office.

FOR RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE BANKING ROOM—On the corner of Seventh and Main streets, now occupied by the German Bank and Insurance Company. Possession given the 1st of May. Also the fine front office over the Falls City Tobacco Bank, and two other offices in same building. Apply to J. MONKS & COBB, 287 Main st.

FOR RENT—ROOM—At People's Bank of Kentucky, corner Second and Main sts. J. H. BER, Cashier.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—A SMALL HEIFER—About old, with white and yellow horse, and will weigh about will be paid for her return. LAE, Main, between Webster and